DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Warmer, snow at night, winds shifting to easterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks erratic.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅞c; cash cotton, 9 3-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly yesterday passed, 82 to 53, a strict party vote, the bill to authorize Gov. Roosevelt to appoint a commission of fifteen members to revise the New York City charter. The Democrats offered several amendments, but all of them were beaten. Gov. Roosevelt announces that he favors the bills allowing the State Board of Charities to oversee the Gerry societies. Mr. Minton made an unsuccessful effort to get his Anti-Cigarette bill out of committee. Hearings were held on many New York City bills.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill closed last night. During the day Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) spoke in favor of the measure and Bailey (Dem., Texas) opposed it. After adjournment the Ways and Means committeemen expressed confidence in the passage of the measure, but it was said that eleven Republicans would work to have the measure recommitted. During the day a Cabinet officer made a statement defining the President's position. In the Senate Mr. Depew made a speech on the Philippine question, defending the course of the Administration and advocating the retention of the islands. Mr. Turley continued his speech against the seating of M. S. Quay. During the Hawaiian debate Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment to declare null and void all contracts for labor made since Aug. 12, 1898. It was adopted.—Pages 3 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Roberts reported the surrender of Gen. Cronje and his army of, about 3,000 men. Forty-seven officers were captured. Cronje has been sent to Cape Town with his wife and attendants and the others are to follow in detachments. Comment on the Continent in general tends to sympathy for the Boers. There is great rejoicing in Great Britain and in the Colonies. "The Iron Tooth," the play in which the Kaiser collaborated, was hissed at its first production in Berlin last night. Paris streets were crowded with people participating in the Mardi Gras festivities yesterday. Lord Lyveden, a former British diplomat, is dead.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A man supposed to be Dr. Ericius of the German Medical Institution tried to jump on a bridge train at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was crushed to death.

The Erie telephone system, the largest in the United States operating under the Bell patents, passed into the hands of a rival concern, the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.

Page 3.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University delivered an address at Chicago on the present status of education.

Page 4.

George L. Glaser, Deputy Surrogate of Queens County, accused by the Controller of making a false claim against the town of Newtown, was acquitted yesterday. The indictment against Ex-Supervisor Bernel was dismissed.

Page 7.

Henri de Régnier, the French poet and author, who will lecture at various universities, arrived here on the French Line steamship La Normandie yesterday.

Page 11.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet to-day to authorize the issue of bonds to the amount of $36,500,000 for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel. The soundings for the proposed extension to the Battery and South Brooklyn will not be made for about two months.

Page 14.

The plan of the City Club, through its sub-committee, of which Wheeler H. Peckham is Chairman, is to present a memorial to Gov. Roosevelt in relation to the charges made against Justice Fitzgerald by Mr. Peckham.

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FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27.—The blizzard prevailing throughout Western Missouri was the direct cause of a train wreck tonight on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Road, in which at least two persons, both women, whose names are unknown, were killed and several others were badly hurt.

The fast St. Louis day express, due to arrive here at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon, was delayed by a freight train which became stalled in a snowdrift two miles south of Independence, Mo., about twelve miles out of Kansas City.

The St. Louis local passenger train, running forty minutes behind the fast express, came on through the blinding snowstorm and crashed into the express train ahead, the engineer of the local train having failed to see the danger signal which the first train had sent back. Such was the force of the collision that the parlor car in the rear of the first train was literally cut in two. When Engineer Frank Raymond and his fireman escaped from the wreck they crawled out through the windows of the parlor car.

Fire added to the horrors of the wreck, coals from the furnace of the shattered engine having fallen among the débris of the splintered coach, and soon the whole wreck was ablaze.

Among the injured are Mrs. J. G. Schmidlapp of Cincinnati, who is fatally hurt; J. G. Schmidlapp, Miss Schmidlapp, and the mother of Mrs. Schmidlapp, all of Cincinnati, and L. F. Sheldon of Sedalia, Mo., Assistant Telegraph Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific.

William Rost, a farmer, near whose place the wreck occurred, and who was one of the first to render any assistance to the imperilled passengers, is quite sure that at least three women were burned in the wreck. When he reached the car flames were crackling through the splintered woodwork at one end, while at the other a cloud of blistering steam was belching from the locomotive, which had ripped the coach open from end to end.

On every side were men and women crying for assistance. Mr. Rost's first act was to pull from the wreck a woman whose legs were sticking out through a broken window. She was not badly hurt. By the time this had been accomplished other passengers from the forward coaches had come back and helped out all of those in the burning car who could be reached.

Mr. Rost states that he saw the body of one woman jammed in the roof of the burning coach, and that it was not reached by the rescuers. The body of another woman was consumed in full view of the passengers who gathered about the wreck. Mr. Rost and others reached into the buring débris and tried to drag her out, but she was pinned under heavy wreckage. The young woman was apparently dead, as he reached her hand, and there was no response to his efforts at rescue. He describes the woman as about twenty-five years of age. She wore a dark dress, and a leather chatelaine hung from her waist.

Mr. Rost believes that he saw the body of still a third woman wedged between the timbers of the burning coach, but before he could get closer the fire, smoke, and steam obscured his view.

The locomotive of the first train was dispatched to Indepnedence for surgeons, and, after returning, came on to Kansas City with the passengers from the two trains. The parlor car of the express train was the only coach wrecked.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—J. G. Schmidlapp is President of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, the Export Storage Company, and the Clifton Springs Distilling Company. He is largely interested in real estate, and has in process of construction a twenty-story building at Fourth and Walnut Streets. He is a leader in the Piccadilly Club, which presented Admiral Dewey with a very fine loving cup while he was at Manila.

FIRE SWEEPS NEWARK DRY GOODS DISTRICT

Started in Snyder's Department Store and Spread in All Directions.

SEVERAL LIVES MAY BE LOST

Firemen Buried Under Ruins of a Wall and Two Probably Fatally Injured —Civilian Terribly Burned— Loss Over $1,000,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.—More than a score of buildings were destroyed to-night by a fire which swept through the dry goods district and did damage which it is estimated will be considerably in excess of $1,000,000. No bodies have been found, but several persons are unaccounted for, and it is not known whether they escaped or were burned to death. A civilian rescued under thrilling circumstances is not expected to survive his terrible burns. Four firemen were caught under a falling wall, and two of them are reported to be fatally injured. Many other firemen were more or less seriously burned or hurt by falling glass or by slipping up on the ice-coated streets. Those believed to be fatally injured are:

SCHAEKELTON, OSCAR C., Superintendent of Snyder's department store.

HARRISON, WALTER, Captain of Engine Company No. 4.

BESSINGER, —, fireman, Engine Company No. 6.

The fire started shortly after 6 o'clock in the rear of W. V. Snyder's big four-story department store, which stood on the corner of Broad and Cedar Streets. On Broad Street it had a frontage of 75 feet, and extended back along Cedar Street 200 feet. At five minutes past 6 the several hundred employes of the store had filed out, leaving five or six sweepers behind. Just how many persons remained after that is not known. It is thought some of the engine room force and similar employes besides the sweepers may have been in the place.

Some one passing along Broad Street saw flames in the rear portion of the store. Within a minute, and before the alarm could be rung in from a box close by, the flames swept forward to the front, and the whole lower floor was a furnace. Before the first fire apparatus reached the scene the fire had mounted to the second and third stories.

A TERRIBLE SPECTACLE.

Meanwhile an enormous crowd had gathered, and were watching with intense excitement a man on the second floor, who was running from window to window in a frenzy of fear. As the first hook and ladder truck dashed up a ladder was raised and thrown against a window so as to break it. Before the firemen could ascend the man swung himself through the broken window and onto the ladder, but, quick as he was, the flames were quicker. As he reached the ladder a rush of flame came through the window, enveloping him. It receded a moment, and the man's clothing was seen to be ablaze.

A fireman ran up the ladder on the under side and grabbed him to prevent him falling. Then others went up on the upper side and began tearing the burning clothing from the shrieking victim, whose flesh peeled off with the material. The firemen's hands were also badly burned, but they lowered the man down the ladder, and he was hurried off to St. Michael's Hospital in a police patrol wagon. He proved to be Oscar C. Schaekleton, sixty years of age, Superintendent of the store. He was making his usual round of inspection when caught by the fire.

Watson Snyder, cashier of the firm, had just closed the safe, after putting in it the money turned in by the department cashiers, when he saw the fire. He started to investigate, but the flames advanced so rapidly he had to run. He succeeded in getting out. He thinks the fire started from an electric wire.

A second and then a general alarm was turned in, and all of the fifty odd pieces of fire apparatus in the city were rolling to the fire. All were urgently needed. Ten minutes after the flames were discovered they had leaped across Cedar Street and started in a southerly and westerly direction, and had also swept northward along Broad Street. On the east side of Broad Street is Military Park. Had there been buildings there they also would have been destroyed, for the flames swept far into the park, shriveling the limbs of the trees and burning the grass.

The tar between the paving stones on Broad Street melted out and the street railroad tracks became so hot they could not be touched for a half block in advance of the fire as it spread up and down the street.

DESTRUCTION ON BROAD STREET.

Northward the fire entered the four-story building adjoining the Snyder Building. This was occupied by J. M. Mantz, dealer in laces and similar goods on the first floor, and offices of many kinds on the upper floors. This building was totally destroyed with everything it contained.

Next to it was the restaurant and confectionery store of T. B. Allen, one of the fashionable caterers of the city. Above his store were more offices of many kinds. This building was also burned.

Adjoining it was the trunk store of C. B. Peddie. Here the fire gutted the rear of the store and all the upper floors, but left the front part almost untouched by the flames, although blackened by smoke.

From Peddie's place the fire entered the big department store of David Strauss. The firemen made a desperate stand at this point to prevent the fire from getting into Hartegen's jewelry store which was next in the block, and is the place where the silver holder that figured in the Molineux case was purchased. They succeeded in saving the greater part of Strauss's store and in keeping the flames from the jeweler's premises.

At the same time that the fire spread from Snyder's into Mantz's the flames leaped Cedar Street, on the south, and began to travel southward with fury as great as they attained on the north.

W. T. Rae, jeweler, occupied the store on the corner opposite Snyder's. Out of this nothing was saved. The most of the jewelry was locked in the safes and vaults. The store and the offices above it were quickly swept out by the flames, and a little after 7 o'clock this building had not a brick standing above a few feet over the sidewalk.

A solid party wall separated the jewelry store from P. J. Garrigan's drug store, which was the next south. This did not stop the flames, as they leaped around it, and this building soon went down.

Cairn's photograph store and the galleries above it went next, and then the fire attacked the rear end of the wing of the Bee Hive dry goods store, owned by L. S. Plaut & Co. Here the firemen concentrated and fought hard to keep the fire from entering the main building, which was separated from the rear portion and extension by a party wall with iron doors. The doors became red hot, and the task looked hopeless, but, although the wing was gutted, the firemen managed to prevent the flames from getting to the main building, thus checking their progress further to the south.

The firemen then made quick work of it at that end, as the fire had been so intense that it burned everything to ashes, and hence there was little left for it to feed upon in the burned area south of Cedar Street.

THE SCENE ON CEDAR STREET.

While the flames were thus eating the heart out of the most important business block on Broad Street the fire was spreading westward along Cedar Street on both sides.

On the south side of this street the fire burned from No. 2, at the rear of Rae's store, to No. 24. These were all small stores in buildings three and four stories high, the upper floors being largely used as dwellings. In this row was Bierman's pawn shop. Bierman had in his place several thousand dollars' worth of valuable property, besides an immense amount of the ordinary things found in a pawn shop.

On the north side of the street, back of Snyder's, the fire attacked a row of eleven brownstone and brick buildings, having mostly stores on the ground floor, and offices on the upper floors.

All the police in the city were on duty at the fire, except those absolutely needed on post. The posts were doubled in length to-night to enable as many men as possible to be at the fire.

A hundred thousand persons gathered and made the task of the police a difficult one. The crowd had to be forced back again and again as the advance of the flames caused the firemen to shift position back, which they were compelled to do again and again, owing to the great heat. Several times the men handling hose had to abandon it and flee from the flames which threatened to envelop them. Beyond the radius of the heat the men were coated with ice.

WOMEN FAINT, MEN FIGHT.

Despite the danger and the rain of sparks that fell upon them, the crowd insisted on pushing forward and getting as near the scene as the police would allow. Finally orders were given to extend the fire lines beyond two blocks on either side, and the crowd was pushed back and lines were stretched across the street. Women fainted in the fearful crush. Blows were exchanged and clothing was torn from backs in the crush.

The streets for blocks were flooded and ice covered as the water flowed from the fire outside the heated zone, but the crowd, defying the cold, stood for hours watching the conflagration, which was under control at 10:30.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a wall at the rear of Snyder's, on Cedar Street, which had remained standing when the building to which it belonged had been destroyed collapsed. Firemen Bessinger and Thomas Brown of Engine No. 6 and Capt. Walter Harrison and Fireman Elmer Gardner of No. 4 were caught beneath it. Immediately their comrades set to work getting them out of the ruins. Water was poured upon the heap to prevent the men being burned as well as crushed.

Capt. Harrison and Fireman Brown were taken out unconscious, and it is believed they are fatally injured. They were taken to St. Michael's Hospital. Gardner and Bessinger were badly cut and bruised, but do not seem to have sustained serious injury. They were taken to Police Headquarters, where their injuries were attended to by the police surgeon, who directed them to return to their quarters or their homes. Despite this, they returned to the fire, and would not leave until a policeman informed the Chief of the Fire Department of the doctor's orders. Then they were ordered by the Chief to go home.

THE PRINCIPAL LOSSES.

The principal losses are:

W. V. Snyder & Co., Broad Street	$500,000
J. M. Mantz, Broad Street, laces	15,000
I. Bornstein, Broad Street, shoes	15,000
L. S. Plaut & Co., Bee Hive, Broad Street	15,000
Bierman, pawn broker, Cedar Street	10,000
David Strauss, dry goods, Broad Street	5,000
P. J. Garrigan, drugs, Broad Street	5,000
W. T. Rae, jewelry, diamonds, Broad Street	5,000
T. B. Allen, restaurant, Broad Street	3,000
C. B. Peddie, trunks, Broad Street	2,800
Buildings, various owners	250,000

Besides these there are scores of smaller losses in property belonging to occupants of the offices.

Several other firemen were hurt by falling glass or by slipping upon the ice.

The amounts of insurance could not be obtained to-night.

T. B. Peddie & Co. recently made an assignment, and asked for a receiver, but carried a very large stock.

Snyder & Co. will rebuild as soon as it is possible to arrange to do so. While the fire was still burning their representative was looking for temporary quarters, and their heads of departments were listing goods needed to start in with. One of the firm said they would try and open within a week or ten days.

Several firemen were slightly hurt by falling glass, or by falling on the ice which coated everything once the fire began to die down.

After the fire was under control the traction company set men at work stringing new trolley wires on Broad Street.

FATAL FIRE AT CLARION, PENN.

CLARION, Penn., Feb. 27.—Fire destroyed the business section of Clarion early to-day and resulted in the death of ex-Judge W. W. Barr, who dropped dead from excitement. Fourteen business houses were destroyed. The loss will amount to $150,000.

The water pipes were all frozen and the firemen were powerless to save the buildings. The citizens, men and women, turned out, notwithstanding the zero weather, and worked heroically to prevent the flames from spreading. Snow was carted to the scene of the fire in huge piles, and great bonfires were made to thaw out the fireplugs, but without avail, and the entire town was only saved by the fortunate shifting of the wind.

Judge Barr was in his law office trying to save valuable papers. He became greatly excited and suddenly he reeled and fell over dead before any person could reach him. He was seventy-three years old and had filled many public offices in the county, and was at one time a member of the Legislature.

TRAMPS ATTACK MAIL CARRIER.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 27.—A gang of ten tramps was lodged in the Greenwich lock-up to-night on the charge of attempting to rob R. P. Abrams, the Greenwich mail carrier, in broad daylight this afternoon. Mr. Abrams had deposited his mail pouch on the express mail catcher, and stepped to one side to watch it, when a burly looking man stepped up to him and seized him by the coat. Another man threatened to strike him, while a third ran behind him. Four other tramps approached, and the mail carrier started toward the Greenwich station for help. James Golden, a section hand, and another laborer were working near by, and they ran to Mr. Abrams's assistance, carrying pickaxes. As they approached the mail catcher they saw one man climbing up the pole to get the bag. An alarm from his comrades brought him down in a hurry, and the gang started eastward on the track without getting the mail pouch.

Sheriff Fitzroy organized a posse of seven men, and they started in an express wagon toward Stamford. At Riverside they picked up eight tramps in the woods, and one of them, called Thomas Riley, volunteered to take the officer to Stamford and get the other two, who had escaped on a freight train. He admitted that plans had been made to assault the carrier and take the pouch to the woods near by and rob it.

Tramps have been a nuisance here this Winter, coming from New York on freight trains. Owing to the expense of taking them to Bridgeport few arrests have been made, the officers driving them back into New York State with threatenings.

The men arrested gave their names as Frank Mellow of Waterbury, Edward Hart of Middletown, William Wilson of Bridgeport, James Murray of Kingston, N. Y., James Moore of New Rochelle, Thomas Wright of White Plains, Thomas Riley of Jersey City, and Frank Pearson of Stamford. The officers are still after the "Danbury Kid" and Bert Smith of New Haven. Pearson, Riley, Smith, and the "Danbury Kid" were released only this morning from a sixty days' term in the White Plains Jail.

Connecticut Man Indicted for Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 27.—In the Superior Court to-day the Grand Jury found a true bill for murder in the first degree against Charles Bertram Cross for causing the death in Greenwich Nov. 8 last of his employer, Mrs. Freeman King, wife of a New York printer. His trial will begin next week. Sheriff Miller of Stamford says Cross confessed that he beat out the woman's brains.

Fastest Trains from New York to Atlantic City

leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets Stations 10:00 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. West 23d St. Station 9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. week-days via Pennsylvania Railroad. Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.—Adv.

CRUSHED BY A BRIDGE CAR

Nearly Every Bone in a Man's Body Broken.

The Victim, Supposed to be Dr. Ericius, Tried to Jump on a Train After the Gates Were Closed.

A man supposed to be Dr. Ericius, a physician connected with the German Medical Institution of 19 East Eighth Street, this borough, was crushed to death at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon between a moving bridge train and the platform.

The man rushed up the stairs of the bridge entrance at 5 o'clock and attempted to board a train bound for Brooklyn. The signal had already been given, and the train was under way. The man endeavored to seize the handle of the third car, but the gate had already been closed. Attempting to step back to the platform he slipped and fell between the car and the railing. He was rolled round and round the full length of the car, and fell upon the track.

The train was then brought to a standstill and the man was picked up and carried to the bridge hospital on the lower promenade. A call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance, but the man was dead when it arrived. The ambulance surgeon said that nearly every bone in his body had been broken.

The bridge police took charge of the body and the Coroners' office was notified. Later orders were given for the removal of the body to the Morgue. None of the trainmen was arrested, it being clear to the police that they were not to blame for the accident.

Among the papers found on the man's body was a check for $240, drawn on the Astor Place Bank in favor of Charles Meyen & Co. by the German Medical Institution. Beneath the signature of the medical institution the name Dr. Ericius was written in ink. The German Medical Institution is at 19 East Eighth Street, this borough.

A Dr. Maurice Ericius, whose residence is given in the Directory as 192 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, is one of the proprietors of the institution. The house in Livingston Street, however, is now vacant. Neighbors knew nothing of Dr. Ericius, but said that No. 192 was formerly run as a boarding house. Charles Meyen & Co., the payees of the check, are advertisers at 154 Nassau Street, this borough. A policeman was sent to that address and returned with a man who has an office in the building. He was unable, however, to identify the body.

The dead man was over 6 feet tall and well proportioned, weighing about 220 pounds. He had iron-gray hair, mustache, and an imperial beard. His clothing was of dark material. The left side of the man's face was badly cut. He wore German cavalry boots, and it was inferred by the police that he was formerly a member of the German Army.

In the pockets were found several German newspapers and about $19 in cash. He had a gold watch in his waistcoat pocket, two pairs of eyeglasses, some keys, and a silver cigar cutter. He carried at the time of the accident a small satchel which contained about $12 and some stamps.

COLLISION ON THE BRIDGE.

One Man Injured and Trains Blocked for an Hour During the Rush Hours.

A rear-end collision on the bridge railway yesterday morning resulted in injuries to one passenger, damaged two cars, and blocked traffic for about an hour. The accident happened just after 8 o'clock, when traffic is heaviest.

A train of four loaded cars drew into the Manhattan terminal, and, after unloading, started down over the switch to return to Brooklyn. As it started a drawbar pulled out of Car No. 90, and the train came to a stop.

The train immediately following it from Brooklyn stopped just outside the station building. The next train, drawn by Motor Car 107, came down the grade at full speed and crashed into the rear end of the second train, and the rear platform of Car 89 of that train was wrecked, as was also the front platform of Motor Car 107. The passengers in both trains were tossed about by the force of the collision.

One passenger was injured. He was Stanley Cassidy, twenty-four years old, of 116 Van Voorhis Street, who was in Car No. 89, and was thrown to the floor, sustaining a severe strain of the right knee-cap. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Smith of the Hudson Street Hospital, and was taken to his home

It was an hour before the tracks were cleared and traffic resumed. In the meantime many people bound for Brooklyn had paid their fares and ascended to the Bridge station platform in ignorance of the block.

RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Estimated that 3,000 Persons Will Leave Chicago for the Gold Fields in the Next Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Passenger agents of the railroads entering the Northwest from Chicago estimate that during the next three months 3,000 persons will be taken from this city to Cape Nome, in the Alaska gold fields. Nearly two hundred prospectors have left Chicago during the past two weeks for the New Eldorado, and seventy-five others will depart within a fortnight.

The movement from Chicago, however, will be but a small per centage of the total from the West. The greater part of the business will be from points west of the Missouri River, the Black Hills country, Montana, and other mining districts.

Most of the business from Chicago is being contracted for by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Road. The local representatives of these companies, in addition to the number mentioned, have contracted for and received deposits on through tickets from twenty-five parties of twenty-five persons each. The tickets are sold from Chicago through to the Cape.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — The advocates and promoters of the Shipping Subsidy bill having succeeded in getting the Senate Committee on Commerce to agree before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was prepared to report a similar measure, it is understood to-night from a friend of the subsidy plan that it is probable that the Senate bill will be acted on first.

The idea originally was to secure the bill from the House first, as the greatest difficulty was looked for in that body, and then to fix up the measure in the Senate.

If it proves to be possible to get the Senate bill through the House, even with amendments, the advocates of the subsidy plan are understood to have confidence in their ability to secure a satisfactory bill in conference, where many of the objectionable features picked up on the progress of the bill through the two houses will be eliminated.

Yale Students Want College Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—There has been talk of having the treasurer of the university start a banking department for the benefit of the Yale undergraduates. While no definite announcement has been made with regard to this matter, it is known that the Faculty and corporation would be in thorough sympathy with such an innovation. The student accounts in New Haven banks are so small that it is inconvenient to handle them, and hence such a college bank would be a useful and very convenient institution.

Save Time and Money.

The New York Central's Empire State Express between New York and Buffalo, 440 miles in 495 minutes. A two-cent mileage ticket ($8.80) is good on this train. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

A BIG TELEPHONE COMBINE

Rival of the Bell Company Gets the Erie Plant.

WAS LARGEST BELL SYSTEM

Operates in Eight States, and Has 250,000 Miles of Wire, 80,000 of It Long Distance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The completion of a deal whereby the control of the Erie telephone system, the largest Bell system in the United States, passes into the hands of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, was announced to-day. The Erie Company controls five branches, operating in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, and Cuyahoga County, including the City of Cleveland, Ohio. It employs $22,000,000 working capital, including bonds and notes, as well as its actually outstanding capital stock. The combined interests of the Erie Company on Feb. 15 had 153,000 telephone stations in 2,300 cities and towns and 250,000 miles of wire, of which 80,000 is long-distance wire.

The negotiations for the purchase of the controlling interest have been conducted by President Latta and Charles E. Adams of the cable company and President Glidden of the Erie system. The stock was gradually picked up in the market until the necessary amount was secured.

The following gentlemen have been added to the Board of Directors of the Erie, representing the new owners of a controlling interest in the property: Charles E. Adams, Lowell, Mass., who has been elected Vice President; John Jacob Astor, New York; George Crocker, San Francisco; Frank A. Cutting, Boston; Frederick A. Farrar, Boston; H. E. Gawtry, New York; W. H. Gelshenen, New York; William J. Latta, Philadelphia; Martin Maloney, New York; C. W. Morse, New York; Daniel O'Day, New York; Frank Tilford, New York, and H. R. Wilson, New York.

The deal involves the purchase outright, for cash, of a very large majority of the outstanding capital stock of the Erie Telephone and Telegraph Company (the total amount outstanding is $10,000,000) by the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company of America. The latter corporation was organized, with a capital stock of $30,000,000, to form a rival telephone system to the Bell—one that should extend throughout the country and absorb all the independent telephone companies. The Erie Company is a Bell licensee company, and as such has the legal right to continue to use the Bell patents in all the territory in which it operates. It is one of the few Bell licensee companies, however, the control of which is not lodged by virtue of stock ownership with the Bell people.

The transaction is of great importance. It means the acquisition by the new big rival telephone corporation of one of the most important Bell concerns, one which occupies one-sixth of the whole Bell territory. The Erie concern owns outright the Michigan Telephone Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, and the Southwestern Telephone Company. Its stock ownership gives it the possession of fifty-eight pieces of real estate in thirty-six cities, this real estate alone being worth $1,379,363.

The Erie Company is a highly prosperous concern. Its gross earnings in 1899 were $3,676,399 and its net earnings for that year were $1,314,162, an increase of $493,359 over the net earnings of 1898. Its schedule of assets and liabilities on Dec. 31, 1899, was as follows:

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds owned	$18,310,000
Treasury Stock	10,000,000
Accounts receivable	244,193
Undivided earnings	609,080
Cash on hand	801,452
Total	$29,464,725

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$15,000,000
Bonds and notes	12,739,403
Reserve	254,144
Surplus	1,471,177
Total	$29,464,725

This month this schedule has been materially changed by the issuance of $5,000,000 more stock, reducing the item treasury stock by that amount. There is, therefore, $5,000,000 more stock which it is possible to issue, $10,000,000 of the authorized $15,000,000 being now outstanding. The stock is quoted in the Boston market in the neighborhood of 116 bid, but it is not divulged just what the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company had to pay for the amount they bought. They feel that they have made a most successful coup, however, and one that will strengthen the entire independent telephone situation throughout the country.

The old Erie concern proper, excluding the other corporations it bought, made net earnings of 9.91 per cent. on its original capital stock in 1899.

Inquiry was made at the office of John E. Hudson, President of the American Bell Telephone Company, to ascertain if possible what the consummation of the big deal would mean to his company. The information which Mr. Hudson had to give was limited. The news of the deal, he said, had come to him as a surprise.

"I am aware," said Mr. Hudson, "that this affair has immense interest for the public, but this company can say nothing to-day about the amalgamation of the companies."

One of the officials of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company was questioned yesterday in reference to a report that the acquisition of the Erie Company was really accomplished in the interest of the Western Union.

"There is nothing in that story," said he. "The purchase was simply made in accordance with our general scheme to extend our system, and the Erie will remain the property of our company. I presume that the rumor may have arisen from the fact that John Jacob Astor is interested in our company and in Western Union as well."

THE FRICK-CARNEGIE SUIT.

Time for the Defendants to Answer Expires To-day.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—There are no developments to-night in the Frick-Carnegie litigation further than the fact that President Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company went to New York to-night, presumably to confer with Andrew Carnegie, but Mr. Schwab would say nothing whatever concerning the object of his trip.

To-morrow is the last day of the fifteen allowed the defendants to answer in the suit. Counsel, however, will say nothing concerning it.

Service has not been accepted by any one as yet in the Frick Coke Company suit against the Carnegie Steel Company, which was filed yesterday, but it is expected acceptance will be made by Dalzell, Scott & Gordon to-morrow. Attorneys for the complainants have nothing to say, contenting themselves with the statement that the bill as sent out last night covers their case.

MRS. T. C. PLATT VERY ILL.

Her Condition Causes Great Anxiety to Her Family.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mrs. T. C. Platt, the wife of Senator Platt, who for some weeks was extremely ill, and then recovered sufficiently to excite a hope of early restoration to health, was prostrated again last night, and has been seriously ill all day.

The report from her room late this evening was that her condition was quite as serious as it had been at any time, and that it was giving great anxiety to her family and friends.

The First Railway in the World

to adopt for all its cars the Pintsch Light is the New York Central. This line has Pintsch Light in its sleeping and parlor cars, its coaches, baggage cars, and mail cars, contributing in this, as in all other things, to the comfort and safety of its patrons.—Adv.

ASPHYXIATED IN A CABIN.

Three Boys Overcome by Coal Gas on a Steamship—One Dead and Another Dying.

Reginald Steiner, an apprentice of a tramp steamship which is unloading a cargo of raw sugar at the Havemeyer refinery wharf, Brooklyn, was found asphyxiated by coal gas in his cabin, and two companions were removed from the vessel unconscious at 2 o'clock this morning.

The three lads, Steiner, Richard Conroy, and Thomas Davis, bought a coal stove yesterday and put it up in the cabin to keep themselves warm during the present cold weather. Lack of ventilation prevented the escape of the gas, which was generated in the stove.

Davis was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in a dying condition. It is thought that Conroy will recover.

The name of the vessel was not learned this morning.

MR. ROOT TO GO TO CUBA?

It Is Said in Washington that the Secretary Will Start for the Island To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Root, according to a report heard to-night, is to leave the city to-morrow for a trip to Cuba with Mrs. Root and Miss Root.

Secretary Root could not be seen to verify this report, but it is ascertained that for some time he has had in contemplation a visit to the City of Havana, and perhaps a more-extended tour of Cuba, to inform himself about some phases of the administration of the island that the reports of officers on duty do not fully present to him.

The intended trip has not been talked about at the War Department, and officers on duty near to the Secretary admitted to-night that they had not been informed of the intention of the Secretary to go to Cuba.

CHAOS REIGNS IN KENTUCKY.

State Business Stopped, Banks Withhold Public Funds, and All Officials Hold On to Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 27. — Though Kentucky has two officers for every State office, the business of the State is completely blocked. Each officer has his own force of deputies and clerks, but his hands are tied. The prospects are that chaos will exist for a few days, but as soon as the county officers begin remitting to the Democratic officers affairs will proceed. Meanwhile the Republican officers can do nothing but hold on to their offices.

The banks have determined to hold on to what money they have belonging to the State until the Courts have decided which Treasurer has power to draw it out. How much of the money remains is not known. In order to pay the militia the Republican Treasurer drew heavily from the banks, and paid in cash instead of by warrant, and there is no way of telling how much has been drawn.

The Democratic officials to-day gave notice to Postmaster Holmes to send all mail addressed to the officers of the State to the Capitol Hotel. Postmaster Holmes refused to say whether he would obey the notice or not. There have been several complaints about the tampering with mail addressed to the Democrats here, and particularly mail that may contain information regarding the search for the assassin of Senator Goebel, and Mr. Holmes is in hot water, an Inspector of the Post Office Department having been ordered here from Washington. Complaint was filed by Commonwealth's Attorney Folsgrove and Justus Goebel.

NEW HAVEN BUSINESS MEN DINE

Association Meets and Hears an Address by C. C. Shayne.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—At the banquet of the Business Men's Association this evening C. C. Shayne of New York delivered an address, in the course of which he commented on New Haven's harbor facilities, the American merchant marine, foreign subsidies to shipping, the new century, a citizen's duty, and the tariff, pointing out the way in which business men are affected by the problems connected with these questions and in what way they can make their influence most effective.

Mr. Shayne discussed at some length the clause in the Dingley bill limiting the amount of personal effects which can be brought in free of duty. He suggested that last year American tourists spent at least $65,000,000 in Europe for wearing apparel, and added:

"It is to be regretted that our laws are not enforced by Government officials, but it is difficult to have a law enforced when those who are placed in a position to enforce it are opposed to it. Some of the officials have become so accustomed to regard themselves as entitled to the revenue for their personal use that they were displeased when the law went into effect, and they made it so unpleasant for returning passengers that a great howl went up against the law. The law was all right, but the manner of enforcing it was wrong, and the law will not be enforced as it should be until the dishonest officials at the docks of the various ports are removed and their places filled by honest and intelligent men, who should be placed in these positions without coming under the civil service law."

DR. M. D. BABCOCK INSTALLED.

Formally Assumes Pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock was formally installed as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church last night in the presence of the congregation of the church. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church, who presided; the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, the retiring pastor; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John Sparhawk of Cavalry Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Robinson of Scranton, Penn. The pastor-elect occupied a seat in the congregation.

Dr. Jones, who was also at one time pastor of the church in Baltimore from which the new pastor was called, delivered the installation sermon. Dr. Duffield, as Moderator of the New York Presbytery, asked the prescribed questions, and

The charge to the people was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.

Dr. Van Dyke addressed a few words to the new pastor, in which he compared the present condition of the church to that of the beginning of his pastorate, seventeen years ago. He said the new pastor would find the church in an exceptionally good position financially.

FIVE WOMEN DROWNED.

Lost Lives in Attempting to Leave a Stranded Swedish Steamer.

SASSNITZ, Germany, Feb. 27.—The Swedish mail steamer Rex has stranded off Lohme Ruegan Island during a fog. Five stewardesses were drowned in attempting to leave the ship. The rest of the crew and the passengers and mail are still aboard.

Seventy Scotch Fishermen Lost.

ABERDEEN, Feb. 27.—Five Aberdeen trawlers which started for the fishing grounds before the recent gales have not returned, and all hope of their safety has been abandoned. Their crews number about seventy men and boys.

Pennsylvania Railroad the Only Line

running two daily through vestibule trains from New York to Atlantic City. Leave West 23d Street Station 9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. week-days.

4,000, of which about 1,150 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when addressing the volunteers at Guildford last evening, referred to the "gratifying turn of the tide in South Africa," and paid a high tribute to the services of the colonial forces.

He said that long marches would still have to be undertaken, and there might be privations and further vicissitudes in store, but the country would never forget the deeds of her sons nor the great achievements of Lord Roberts.

A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, says:

"Gen. Cronje last night attempted to escape with a party of Boers; but he was driven back."

The military critic of The Times suggests that Gen. Cronje probably buried some of his big guns. With regard to the large number of prisoners, the disposing of whom presents some difficulty, this writer suggests that they be sent to St. Helena, adding:

"Gen. Cronje, according to a great precedent, might be accommodated with the large retinue he desires at Longwood."

It is understood that the Queen and the Prince of Wales have received a telegram of generous congratulation from Emperor William on the victory at Paardeberg. King Humbert and Queen Margherita also wired congratulations to the Queen.

EFFECTS OF THE VICTORY

Spenser Wilkinson, reviewing the military situation in the light of Gen. Cronje's capitulation, says this morning:

"On a moderate estimate one-tenth of the Boer Army has been taken out of account by the capture of Cronje. The battle of Paardeberg is a miniature Sedan.

"To-morrow the whole of Lord Roberts's army, say 45,000 men, will be ready for a fresh advance, if, indeed, the start be not made to-day. The objective must be the next Boer army of importance, which is in Natal. The next move, therefore, with a view of drawing the Boer army from Natal, implies an advance on Bloemfontein, or some point on the railway between Bloemfontein and Winburg, which would sever the connection between the Boers in Natal and those south of the Orange River.

"If the Boers make a stand west of Bloemfontein, so much the better. With 45,000 men, Lord Roberts may well be able to envelop and to destroy a respectable force there.

"The effect of the Paardeberg victory will probably be a movement northward of the Boer forces south of Orange River. In Natal the effect will be moral rather than strategical. The effect of elation on one side and of depression on the other, will be equal, for the moment, to the addition of a brigade to Gen. Buller's forces.

"The Boers in Natal have to face a crisis. If they send troops to the Free State they will sacrifice the whole result of the long campaign before Ladysmith. Not to send them will be to render probable a second, and still more important, victory by Lord Roberts a few days hence."

The Times says: "The British now will do well to avoid illusions. The effect of Gen. Cronje's disaster is not easy to calculate. It may conceivably lead both the Transvaal and the Free State to recognize that they are overmatched; but a defeat of this kind, serious though it is, would not bring the men of our race to their knees, and the Dutch are almost as stubborn and tenacious."

Lord Roberts has not allowed the corps of descriptive writers with him to supplement his plain narrative as yet, and there are some points in it not clear. It is not clear whether the 4,000 prisoners include those taken in small parties before the capitulation. What has become of the rest of the Boers who held the Magersfontein lines, and where are the big guns? The smallness of Cronje's force causes some wonderment.

Sir Redvers Buller is having a hard time in Natal. It is evident now, after a fortnight's fighting, that he was misled when he wired that there was only a weak rear guard between him and Ladysmith. Apparently some of the hardest fighting of the war took place at the end of last week, as an armistice was agreed upon to allow attendance upon the wounded and burial of the dead. Both sides must have lost heavily.

At any moment, however, news may come of Gen. Buller's success. Friday will begin the fourth month of the siege of the garrison, which is seemingly in a position where it is unable to do anything to help Gen. Buller.

BRITISH REJOICE IN VICTORY.

London, Feb. 28.—From John o' Groat's to Land's End there has been cheering today for the Queen and a universal singing of the National Anthem. This, with mutual congratulations, is the Briton's way of celebrating the most cheerful day of the war.

Already he is taking stock of the situation and measuring the future. There is no disposition to overestimate the success. The Government entertains no illusion. As announced in the House of Commons, 10,000 additional troops will immediately go out, and the effective will be kept near 200,000.

Lord Roberts has done more than to capture 4,000 Boers and a few guns. He is within striking distance of one of the Boer capitals, and is master of a large district of the Free State. He has given a shock to Boer confidence and immeasurably restored the spirit of his own troops. In capturing Cronje, he has taken a leader whose presence alone was worth thousands to the Boer cause.

The best opinion here is that the Transvaalers are certain to continue the fight with undiminished valor, but it is not so certain about the Free Staters.

When the news was made known crowds of people gathered about the War Office and other bulletin places, in spite of the rain that was falling at the time, and which had been falling since morning. Frequent cheers were given for "Bobs," who is the hero of the hour, and one old soldier became so excited in recounting the details of the victory that he fell dead.

In the more frequented parts of the Metropolis flags were few and far between, and in Pall Mall, where the War Office is situated, there was not a single bit of bunting flying, while only one flag flew over the Strand. But in the East End of London there were many small flags waving from the windows of squalid dwellings, and as the evening fell Londoners gave themselves up to unrestrained rejoicing.

Cable dispatches poured in from the colonies and the Settlements announcing that the rejoicing in those parts of the world over Lord Roberts's victory was no less enthusiastic than in Great Britain itself. Bombay and Gibraltar, for instance, became a mass of bunting, and cheering crowds filled their streets.

It is reported that Lady Roberts, the wife of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, will shortly start to join her husband.

Reports from all parts of the country show flag hoisting, bellringing, and great jubilation in celebration of the victory of Lord Roberts. In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour considerately and modestly allowed Mr. Wyndham to make the announcements and to read the dispatches of Lord Roberts. The references to the Canadians were most enthusiastically cheered.

At all the theatres and music halls last evening the wildest enthusiasm was displayed. Everywhere patriotic pictures, songs, and allusions were applauded to the echo.

When the news arrived at the House of Lords there was a very small attendance of peers, but the Prince of Wales entered the chamber just as Lord Lansdowne was reading the message from Lord Roberts. He immediately walked over and sat with Lord Salisbury, entering into a long conversation with the Premier.

The morning papers are jubilant, but they all warn the nation against overconfidence.

The Standard says: "If Lord Roberts had been allowed to prosecute the campaign in 1881, how different history would have been. But the wheel has run its full circle. The terms and hesitations of the Gladstonian era are at length being retrieved."

The morning papers, without exception, comment on the achievement of the Boer leader and men in holding off for ten days a force from six to eight times as large as theirs. British opinion is far more generous in victory than in defeat.

QUEEN CONGRATULATES ROBERTS.

The news of Gen. Cronje's surrender was received with unbounded satisfaction at Windsor. The Queen immediately telegraphed her congratulations to Lord Roberts and the troops.

Windsor was very jubilant at the news, which the Queen disseminated immediately after it reached here, and the inhabitants seized the occasion of her Majesty's driving through the town, on her way to take a train for a visit to the wounded South African soldiers at the Netley Hospital, to give vent to their delight.

The Queen, who was looking remarkably well, showed evident signs of deep satisfaction, smiling continually and bowing in response to the congratulatory cheers greeting her on all sides. Her Majesty took quantities of flowers to distribute to the wounded.

Immense crowds awaited the Queen at Netley and cheered themselves hoarse. The village was gayly decorated with flags, and her Majesty's reception on the hospital grounds presented a scene of enthusiasm, the brilliant and bright uniforms adding color to the surroundings. The Sovereign was visibly affected as she made a tour of the wards, and spoke in the most kindly terms to numbers of the wounded.

At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement and cheering, but this quickly subsided when the house opened. Stocks opened with an upward tendency, but no material improvement in prices, and consols strangely were slightly weaker.

BOER TALK OF PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Monday, says:

"There is talk of peace in the air. The English organ of the Afrikander Bund proposes the formation of a conciliation committee, the object being, of course, to save Boer independence.

"While Lord Roberts was holding Cronje at Paardeberg, it is understood that Gen. French was moving toward Bloemfontein."

CAPE TOWN, Monday, Feb. 26.—The Afrikander Bund Congress has been postponed. The explanation given is that, owing to the enforcement of martial law in several districts, the members might possibly be unable to attend.

BULLER'S TERRIBLE TASK.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special despatch from Colenso, dated Feb. 27, says:

"The Boers are endeavoring to outflank us, and severe fighting continues."

The Daily Mail has the following from Ladysmith, dated Saturday:

"Yesterday the Boer retreat continued. A party of about seventy, en route for the north, drew rein near Limit Hill. A battery of fifteen-pounders, placed not far off, suddenly opened fire and practically annihilated the party. A Boer ambulance was later on seen collecting the dead and wounded.

"The Boers are trying to form a bridge or drift across Klip River, south of Umbulwana, evidently for the purpose of permitting the passage of wagons and artillery in their retirement from Colenso. Our guns are preventing this work being carried on."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday, describes at considerable length the "enormous difficulties of Gen. Buller's task," and says:

"The real advance began last Wednesday. The stupendous nature of the task was only understood when, being on the spot, one was able to realize what it means to hurl infantry at positions aligned in every direction with carefully prepared trenches, and with breastworks, defended by practically invisible riflemen, armed with the most deadly rapid-firing weapons, and aided by quick-firing guns which put all but our cannon of the largest calibre into the shade."

Commenting upon Friday's fighting, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"As it would have been madness to seek an outlet from the amphitheatre of hills by way of Grobler's Kloof, on the left, a route had to be found on the right; and, at 2 P. M., on Friday, amid the incessant crackling of rifle fire and the roar of cannon, the Irish brigade was dispatched along the river to take Railway Hill, on the other side of Pieter's Station.

"This hill is commanding enough to insure our final advance, providing we could hold it securely and could mount cannon on it. From Onderbrook Spruit Railway Bridge the track runs along the Tugela, and it was perilously open to the Boer marksmen disposed on the kopjes back from the river; and, after passing Pieter's Station, many men would be bound to be hit.

"Beyond the station the line passes over another small bridge crossing a deep donga, and it was in the approach to this bridge and onward to the base of Railway Hill that the greatest danger from enforced exposure obtained. It was necessary to cross by the bridge at the mouth of the donga, which, besides being difficult of access, ran into the Tugela. The path between the railway and the river was almost always in full view of the enemy.

"Every man of the Irish brigade had, therefore, to run the gantlet of Boer marksmen, and numbers dropped on the bridge, where the Boer bullets fell dangerously thick, until the bridge was sandbagged and only one man allowed on it at a time.

"Very soon fifty men were put out of action in the race from the bridge to the rendezvous, and several members of the volunteer ambulance corps were wounded in following the troops."

"It was late in the afternoon when Gen. Hart's brigade gathered for the ascent of the hill. It was a fearful kopje to storm—a series of rugged ridges terminating in a precipitous kopje—with the railway, which begins its ascent to Ladysmith on the left, winding underneath."

COLENSO, Feb. 25.—In the attempt of the Inniskillings Friday evening to rush the Boer position on Pieter's Hill, the Boer fire was so terrible, when the infantry emerged from the cover of the trees, that almost every man in the leading half of the company fell wounded.

The advance line of the British reached a donga in front of the first Boer trench, which was not apparent until they were actually in it.

The Boers retired to the crest and then returned, on either flank of the Inniskillings, enfilading the captured donga with a terrible crossfire.

Finding it impossible to advance or to hold the position, the British fell back and intrenched themselves half way up the hill.

The Boers maintained a heavy fire. In the course of the night the Dublin Fusiliers and the Connaughts arriving to support the Inniskillings, another determined attempt was made to take the Boer positions. This also failed. A heavy fire continued throughout the night.

The Inniskillings lost fourteen (out of seventeen) officers, killed and wounded, and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men, killed and wounded.

Gen. Lyttleton's brigade relieved Gen. Hart's brigade in the morning; and the artillery duel was continued yesterday, (Saturday,) though no great damage was done.

To-day an armistice was agreed upon to enable both sides to collect their dead and wounded.

The Boers admit having had very heavy losses, but they scout the idea that the British will compel them to raise the siege of Ladysmith.

PEACE SUGGESTION FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The news of the surrender of Gen. Cronje made a considerable impression in Paris, especially as, although the press dispatches represented the Boer commander's position as hopeless, Lord Roberts himself had been so unexpectedly reticent during the last few days that he misled people here into the belief that Cronje's situation was less critical than it really was.

The newspapers of this city pay the highest tribute to Gen. Cronje's valor and express the opinion that his surrender is far from ending the war. They add that it will only make the resistance of the Boer nation all the more desperate.

Several newspapers, however, urge that Great Britain accept mediation now that she has secured an important victory and stop further bloodshed.

The Temps, in an article headed "Honor to Both Combatants," appeals to Great Britain to end the war, saying:

"If England, once unfortunately engaged in this struggle, could not emerge by accepting the humiliation of defeat, it appears to us that she will do well and reconquer the sympathies of all nations if, after having given proof of her superior strength, she knew how to stop herself, and in so doing stop the scenes of destruction and carnage now unfolding themselves in the Orange Free State."

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The German newspapers are disappointed at the surrender of Gen. Cronje. They admit that Lord Roberts has shown real military ability and dash and that the Boers have lost in Cronje their most skillful leader.

The National Zeitung attributes the surrender to the superior strategy and numbers of the British.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Gen. Cronje was not conquered, but had to yield to superior numbers. England has not only saved her hegemony in South Africa, but has also re-established her badly shaken prestige as a world power."

The Neueste Nachrichten says: "The news is a message of sorrow for nearly the whole civilized world outside of England."

PRESS COMMENT IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The Austrian press regards the capture of Gen. Cronje as the most important incident of the war thus far and the first decisive British success. The Wein Algenmeine Zeitung says:

"The Boers have now shown that they are not strong enough to maintain the offensive, and the British have struck a blow that cannot fail to have the greatest possible effect upon the future course of the war."

BOERS LEAVE ARUNDEL.

ARUNDEL, Feb. 26.—The Boers, under British pressure, have evacuated their positions in this neighborhood, retiring northward. In the fighting hereabouts their loss is thought to have been considerable, as twenty-five graves were found.

DUTCH FAITH IN THE BOERS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27.—The evening papers generally express the opinion that Gen. Cronje's capitulation does not mean the end of the war. The Algemeen Handelsblad says:

"It is a long way between Lord Roberts and Pretoria. If he is finally victorious, a more dangerous guerrilla warfare will begin, and the Boers will smite the British everywhere. The Cape Dutch will form a permanent danger to South Africa."

The Telegraph says: "The Boers, imbittered, will continue the war with greater fury. Will Europe longer stifle the voice of conscience?"

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsch Courant says: "We await with confidence the further course of events. The Boers are fighting for their holy rights and will make head against innumerable British troops."

The Dagblad, of The Hague, says: "If Great Britain has so much trouble with the small Boer people, how will she face any intervening power?"

SYMPATHY FOR CRONJE AT ROME

ROME, Feb. 27.—The capitulation of Gen. Cronje has produced a painful impression in Rome. The newspapers are unanimous in expressing their admiration for the Boer commander and his troops. The Tribuna says:

"The capitulation is undoubtedly important; but it does not conclude the war."

The Sanfulla says: "Gen. Cronje attained the object he desired, namely, to enable a great part of Gen. Joubert's army to reach Bloemfontein."

The Messaggero's article is pitched in the key of "Honor to the Vanquished."

The Opinione Liberale, which writes ironically of the surrender, says: "The British will do well to make Lord Roberts the Duke of Paardeberg and Lord Kitchener the Earl of Petrusberg; but they will also do well to make peace, for henceforth they have lost the reputation of a liberal and just nation."

Ball at Rome for the Maine.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The ball given at the Grand Hotel to-night in aid of the maintenance fund of the hospital ship Maine was a great success. It was organized by a committee including Princess di Brancaccio, Marquise Theodoli, Countess Telorier, Marquise de Talleyrand, Marquise Vita Dannarco, and Mmes. Chandler, Leslie, Mortimer, and Waldo Story. Among the élite of Rome and the representatives of foreign society who filled the splendidly decorated rooms were Marquise di Rudini, the Mayor of Rome, and the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain, the United States, Russia, and Turkey. Prince Doria supplied the flowers.

BRITISH OCCUPY JAMESTOWN.

STERKSPRUIT, Feb. 26.—Boer reports say that the British, under Gen. Brabant, have occupied Jamestown, Cape Colony.

Jamestown is a village of about 1,500 inhabitants in Northern Cape Colony, about half way between Aliwal North and Dordrecht, and about thirty miles southeast of the former.

APPLAUSE FOR THE CANADIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"PAARDEBERG, Feb. 27.—In a very successful attack made by the Royal Canadian contingent on one of the enemy's trenches this morning, Major Pelletier was wounded, eight men were killed, and twenty-nine men were wounded."

When the dispatches from Lord Roberts were read in the House of Lords and the House of Commons to-day, the reference to the Canadians evoked immense and prolonged cheering.

The list of casualties among the Canadian non-commissioned officers and men is as follows:

Killed—Corp. S. B. Whithey, Privates F. C. Pepe, G. Ormon, F. W. Withers, W. A. Riggs, H. J. Quinn, Johnston, and Scott.

Wounded—Corps. W. S. Bradee, F. W. Coombs, C. G. Hulme, Privates A. Bagot, J. L. Bradshaw, H. E. Durant, F. J. Living, A. Roy; "7868," Sergt. W. Peppcott (?), Privates F. W. Sprague, K. Vilkers, E. U. Hughes, J. F. McConnell, A. Pelkey, H. Proul, J. Sievert, A. Theriault, F. Wasdeel, Corp. F. H. Rutherford, and ten others.

The War Office has issued a list of 721 non-commissioned officers and men wounded in the fighting at Paardeberg Sunday, Feb. 18, including 63 Canadians and 273 Highlanders.

After advising the continuance of the war preparations, The Times concludes as follows:

"But, if anything could enhance the intense and widespread satisfaction of the nation at the achievements of our troops, it is the knowledge that the Canadian contingent played the principle part in the decisive movement which forced the stubborn Boer leader to own that he was beaten."

The Daily News says: "To the Canadians belongs the honor of having hastened the inevitable. It would be rash, however, to suppose that the Boers will sue for peace, or that all our difficulties are removed."

At a meeting of the British-American Corporation, at which the Marquis of Dufferin presided, he referred to the surrender of Gen. Cronje, and said that not even on an occasion so unromantic as a business meeting could he refrain from adding his tribute of admiration for the spirit of loyal devotion which had induced "that great country, Canada, to dispatch across the Atlantic those noble battalions of gallant soldiers who were risking their lives and shedding their blood, as some had already done, in the cause of their Queen and in defense of the integrity of their common empire."

There is no prouder person in England than Private A. E. Cole of the Second Royal Canadians, who is the only wounded Canadian so far known in England, and who was specially honored by the Queen and other members of the royal family who visited Netley to-day. Noticing his regimental name the Queen asked to see him. Cole, who is a bright fellow, twenty-five years of age, was ushered into her Majesty's presence, and she tenderly inquired as to the circumstances under which he was wounded. Cole saluted and replied:

"It was on the occasion of Col. Pilcher's march to Sunnyside, your Majesty. Our regiment advanced to the attack, and while crossing the open ground I was shot through the foot."

The Queen expressed sympathy with Cole's suffering, and showed appreciation of the loyalty displayed by his comrades and himself in volunteering for active service.

The Princess Beatrice also spoke in a kindly manner to the young Canadian, who arrived in England a week ago and is progressing favorably.

A newspaper representative who asked for Cole's opinion of the Boers received the following reply: "I guess they're sticking to it all right. But of the forty-two prisoners we captured at Sunnyside all were English."

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House yesterday read a cable dispatch from Lord Roberts to Lord Minto, announcing that eight Canadians were killed and thirty wounded in the charge on the Boer trenches this morning before Cronje surrendered. There was a death-like stillness in the House when the Premier announced the list of killed and wounded, more especially as Private Johnston, killed, was a son of Dr. Johnston, a Liberal member of the House, and Major Pelletier, wounded, is the only son of Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Speaker of the Senate.

As soon, however, as Sir Wilfrid read Lord Roberts's dispatch that the Canadians led in the attack, supported by the Gordon Highlanders, there was such a unanimous outburst of applause as is seldom heard in Parliament.

The Premier also read a cable message from the Queen, sent through the Colonial Secretary to Lord Minto, congratulating Canada on the noble share taken by the Dominion in the victory. The dispatch was as follows:

"LONDON, Feb. 27.—Her Majesty, the Queen, desires you to express to people of Dominion her admiration of gallant conduct of Her Canadian troops in late engagement, and her sorrow at loss of so many brave men.

'CHAMBERLAIN."

FOREIGNERS LEAVE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Many foreigners are leaving the Transvaal, and numerous Government officials have started for Holland.

"Adelbert Hay, United States Consul in Pretoria, is earning the respect of both Boers and Uitlanders, and proving himself tactful and assiduous."

SUPPLY TRAIN AT LADYSMITH?

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A letter has been received from a man in the First Dragoons, now in South Africa, confirming the report that a supply transport reached Ladysmith during the engagement at Spion Kop. He says the Dragoons were the escort of the transport, which was seven miles long, and adds:

"That is why Buller engaged the enemy at Spion Kop. Old Buller knows what he is doing, and all are willing to follow him, in spite of his reverses."

BRITISH OFFICER A MURDERER.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Parslow, the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Mafeking, who had previously been reported accidentally shot and killed on Nov. 2, was, it appears from the diary of a Morning Post correspondent and from a letter received by The Daily Chronicle, murdered by Lieut. Murchison of the British Artillery, reputed to be a man of fine professional abilities.

It seems that Mr. Parslow and Lieut. Murchison had dined together, and that when they were strolling across the square, Murchison was seen to draw a revolver and kill his companion. An inquest was held, and a finding of willful murder was returned. Lieut. Murchison will be tried by court-martial.

American Attache Reaches Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, reports the arrival at that capital of Capt. Carl Reichmann, the United States Army officer detailed to observe the conduct of the war in South Africa from the Boer side. Mr. Hay adds that Capt. Reichmann was courteously received by the Boer officials.

Newfoundland Raises $15,000.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 27.—The Colonial Patriotic Fund Committee forwarded $15,000 to-day to the London Imperial Fund, as the first installment of Newfoundland's subscription.

Transvaal War Relief Fund.

Cecil Baring, Treasurer, 15 Wall Street, reports subscriptions to the Transvaal War Relief Fund to date, as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$12,900
St. George's Society, (second installment)	165
Barbour & Co.	500
Fowler Brothers, Limited	200
Henry P. Dimock	100
T. M. Marc & Co.	100
Donald Gordon & Co.	100
W. P. Willis & Co.	100
Henry W. Eaton	50
Charles D. Freeman	50
From forty-one subscribers	550
Total	$14,815

CASH CREDIT ORDERS RAISED.

Several Department Stores Swindled and Four Men Are Arrested.

Four men were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on charges of having swindled several department stores by raising the figures in cash credit orders. The men are George C. Batchelder, a bartender of 251 West Thirty-second Street; Frank Guelpa and Herbert L. Daly of the same address, and Charles W. Rienhardt, who lives at Mills Hotel No. 1.

It is alleged that the men purchased small amounts of goods at department stores, which they returned later as unsatisfactory. In exchange for the goods they received cash credit orders which were exchangeable for other goods or cash. Before exchanging the orders, it is charged, they were raised by means of acid to many times their original face value. The men were held for examination.

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting to Discuss Mortgage Tax Laws and the Borough's Needs.

The report of the Committee on Taxation of the North Side Board of Trade was presented last night at a special meeting of the board. The present tax law regarding mortgages, the committee declared, was crude in construction, made unfair discriminations, and could never be equitably enforced. The proposed tax laws, the committee thought, placed the tax rate too high, and were in need of further modification before being adopted.

A letter from Senator Mitchell was read favoring the suggestion that a separate Building Department be established for the Borough of the Bronx. The Senator said that he would add legislation to that end. A resolution proposing the appointment of a Deputy Fire Chief for the Borough of the Bronx, introduced by Albert E. Davis, was adopted by the board. A resolution asking that the projected bridge over the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street be made 80 feet wide, so as to permit a separate roadway for the street cars and trucks, was also adopted.

Arrangements were completed at the meeting for the annual dinner of the board. It will be held March 6, at the Schnorer Club Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eagle Avenue. Toasts will be responded to by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, William Barclay Parsons, Lawson Purdy, Charles H. Russell, and Col. James A. Goulden.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Warmer, snow at night, winds shifting to easterly.

The disturbance which developed over Utah Monday has moved southeastward to Eastern Texas, causing snow from the Ohio Valley westward over the Middle Rocky Mountain region and rain in the Southwestern States. Following this disturbance the temperature has fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Southern Rocky Mountain region and over Western and Northern Texas. Over the Northern districts and in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and in all sections west of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair.

The temperature has risen decidedly in the lake regions, and continues 15 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average along the Atlantic Coast north of Florida and in the Upper Ohio Valley. During to-day the southwest storm will move north of east, causing rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, snow and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and snow by to-night in the North Atlantic States. West of the Mississippi the weather will be generally fair, preceded in the Mississippi Valley by snow or rain.

Over the Eastern part of the country the temperature will moderate and a decided fall in temperature will occur in the Middle and West Gulf States. By to-morrow the storm will possibly have passed off the Atlantic Coast. On the New England Coast variable winds will shift to easterly and increase in force. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast easterly winds will become brisk and high. On the Gulf Coast high southeasterly winds will shift to northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	43	5	10
6 A. M.	44	4	9
9 A. M.	44	5	12
12 M.	43	12	15
4 P. M.	42	17	17
6 P. M.	43	17	19
9 P. M.	40	18	19
12 P. M.	40	18	19

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	15
Weather Bureau	12

Corresponding date 1899 ..... 41½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years. 33
The maximum temperature was 19 degrees at 12:30 P. M., and the minimum 4 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 48, and at 8 P. M. 61. The barometer registered 30.58 at 8 A. M. and 30.76 at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage slight.

8:05 A. M.—Tenth Street, near Avenue B; Emil Anger; damage, $50.

9:20 A. M.—24 East Fifty-fifth Street; William W. Sherman; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage unknown.

9:30 A. M.—9 Duane Street; Brace Memorial Lodging House; damage, $5,000.

10 A. M.—75 Henry Street; Mrs. Bernstein and others; damage, $2,600.

10:55 A. M.—123 Ludlow Street; Jacob Heller; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—376 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—82 Wooster Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

1:10 P. M.—1,215 Broadway; Julius Ascher; damage, $200.

1:20 P. M.—266 West Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

1:40 P. M.—180 East Seventy-second Street; Charles Nosser and others; damage, $10,000.

2:15 P. M.—52 Barrow Street; Leo Hidde; damage, $25.

3:20 P. M.—513 East Seventieth Street; Mrs. Darrbrick; damage, $35.

3:50 P. M.—1,569 Third Avenue; Arthur Cosgrove; damage, $4,000.

7 P. M.—242 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Oneill; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—599 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. A. Deascos; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—77 West Forty-seventh Street; Julia Hearn; damage, $250.

CHARLES INGERSOLL CAPTURED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Iola, Kan., says that Charles Ingersoll, ex-Treasurer of Tompkins County, N. Y., charged with embezzling county funds, was arrested there to-day. He is said to have lived at a local hotel for five weeks past under the name of McClary.

When arrested Ingersoll made no effort to escape, admitted his identity, and handed the Sheriff, arresting him $250, all the money he had. Ingersoll is said to have arranged to meet his son at Iola to-morrow, and to have planned to go to Peru, South America. The son is believed to be en route from the East. A reward of $2,000 had been offered for Ingersoll's capture.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William C. Pullman, Chicago; Luis Pastor, Spanish Legation, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—H. F. Sears, Boston; Capt. F. C. Taylor, United States Army; Miss Sarah Orme Jewett, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Craig, State Treasurer, Tennessee; W. S. Thompson, Cuba.

MANHATTAN—A. J. Earling, Chicago; Commander Samuel Belden, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. J. Brigham, fancy goods and jewelry; W. F. Devitt, sporting goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pease, flannels; 115 Worth Street.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. N. Peck, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway.

Urbansky, A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Hays, cloaks and notions; M. B. Levy, clothing and shoes; Hotel Albert.

Swofford Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Swofford, domestics and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Winebrenner, D. C., Frederick, Md.; J. T. Wood, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Mountjoy, blankets; 115 Worth Street.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Reidpath, leather goods; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, underwear; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, suits and notions; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sterns, C., & Co., Rutlnad, Vt.; C. Sterns, notions and fancy goods; W. C. Smith, notions and cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Haigadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Atterbury, notions and hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Miss D. Hermance, dress trimmings; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Porter, carpets and upholstery goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; W. D. Sanford, fancy goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; F. P. Varney, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lehman & Scheuer, Sandusky, Ohio; A. J. Scheuer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ferguson Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Watson, underwear and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Bartholomay, house furnishing goods; 62 Lispenard Street.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks and notions; J. R. Smith, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Jeffers, silks; Miss A. Woodbridge, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Biddle & Moulton, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss F. Caldwell, ribbons and millinery; St. George Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, furnishing goods and millinery; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets and upholstery goods; 486 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, dress goods and silks; Westminster Hotel.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Allen, T. T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. T. Allen, dry goods; Miss M. Cornott, millinery; Miss O'Donnell, ladies and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, dry goods and notions; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods and notions; T. Evans, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, woolens; Hoffman House.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; S. Mandell, dry goods; Mrs. Lang, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Cheney, hosiery and gloves; 32 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Boyce, hats; J. M. Milwain, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Day, silks; 57 White Street.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Singer, dress goods and silks, 377 Broadway; Stuart House.

Ettleson, Wolfe & Wining, Leavenworth, Kan.; S. Levy, housefurnishing goods; Stuart House.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. B. Millard, millinery; Miss H. M. Norcross, millinery; Miss Mersland, millinery; Miss Whitman, millinery, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. McCornac, notions, hosiery, and fancy goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. M. Taylor, housefurnishing goods, 13 Astor Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, trimmings; Hotel Belsmore.

Henderson, C., Wichita, Kan.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Forest, Jr., boys' clothing; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Beckwith, D. F., Boston, Mass.; hosiery and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strau

ACTION ON PUERTO RICAN BILL TO-DAY

Eleven Republicans, It Is Said, May Vote Against It.

WANT MEASURE RECOMMITTED

The President is Said to Favor the Present Bill.

Ways and Means Committeemen Are Confident of Success—Argument in the House Closed Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—By 6 o'clock to-morrow the Ways and Means Committee will have witnessed the passage of the Puerto Rican Tariff bill or met the most humiliating defeat that has overtaken that committee in many years. To-night the members of the committee are hopeful of victory, not by a large margin, yet a safe one; but they are not confident. Relying upon party fealty rather than individual conviction, the men who have urged the imposition of a tariff upon Puerto Rican trade believe that their hitherto rebellious associates will at the last moment vote with their party and help it out of an admittedly awkward situation.

Representative Watson of Indiana, who is still opposed to the bill, and who counts nine Republicans opposed to it, and three others who will probably vote against it, does not agree with the prediction that the bill will pass, and expects, with Representative McCall that it will be recommitted.

Mr. Lorimer of Illinois asserted this afternoon that ten Republicans besides himself were determined to vote to recommit the bill. To-night it is known that there will be five or six members who will vote against the bill on Constitutional grounds.

"If we have only that Constitutional Republicans to think of," said Mr. Russell, "we are all right. I think the bill will have a majority."

It is not wise to overlook the fact that to-morrow the Republicans will be appealed to to decide whether the tariff shall be imposed upon Puerto Rico and the Philippines retained or the people of Puerto Rico granted free trade and the Philippines dropped. The inference drawn is that free trade to Puerto Rico must mean free trade to the Philippines and that free trade to the Philippines is out of the question.

It was stated by a member of the Cabinet to-day that the provision in the Puerto Rican compromise Tariff bill which stipulates that all the revenues collected on Puerto Rican goods and goods imported from the United States and elsewhere shall be expended in the island for the benefit of its people is the prominent feature which reconciles the President to its passage. With this provision in the bill, he said, the net result would be in a measure the same as free trade, which the President recommended to Congress in his last message.

It was said that in making that recommendation the President had taken into account all of the factors that entered into it—its great need of schools, the provisions which must be made for the suppression of epidemic diseases, the necessity for the construction of roads and bridges, and the other necessary public improvements which the situation in the island imperatively demands. He also took into account, it is said, the fact that business on the island is in a deplorable situation, and that the people are well-nigh helpless to meet the ordinary demands of government.

Under these circumstances it was the President's view that the United States, from its abundance, should extend a helping hand, and he had in preparation at one time a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of $3,000,000, to be expended for the public schools of the island.

Another phase of the subject which has occupied the attention of the Administration is that involving the open-door policy. This Government having secured from the European powers a pledge that the United States shall have equal trade rights with them in the East could not, it was said, with any degree of consistency, shut the doors to their trade with the Philippines. Although it is admitted that a declaration in favor of free trade with Puerto Rico might establish a precedent which would be difficult to overcome in dealing with the Philippines, yet, it was stated, a declaration in the bill itself of the right of Congress to deal with these two questions separately, and as in its judgment it might deem best, would simplify the problem and leave this Government free to treat the Philippines as an entirely independent proposition.

The one point in the determination of the Puerto Rican problem which the President, it is believed, will steadfastly insist upon is that the nominal duties collected by the Puerto Ricans and those collected in the ports of the United States on Puerto Rican goods shall be expended for the sole benefit of the islanders themselves.

Notwithstanding these assertions regarding the views of the Administration, the bill remains a mystery yet, with all the significant hints that have been thrown out in the House since Saturday. All members of Congress refer to the President with reserve, as if they were not fully authorized to speak for him.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee, who to-day insisted that the committee was not to be held responsible for the tariff proposition, almost directly asserted that the bill was not even drawn in the Ways and Means Committee room, and corroborated the report that it had been prepared under the direction of the Administration.

"That is the reason," he added, "why it has not been possible for us to be candid; to tell the House that we have done only what was required to be done; to show that if a rule of free trade is extended to Puerto Rico because it is necessary it would have to be extended to the Philippines because it had been given to Puerto Rico, and that our relations with the world and the needs of the Philippines would not permit us to establish quite so open a door as that in the East."

CLOSING OF THE DEBATE

Messrs. Cannon and Dolliver Defend the Bill and Democrats Attack It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The general debate on the Puerto Rico Tariff bill closed to-day. The galleries were banked to the doors and every seat on the floor was occupied when the rival champions of the respective sides, Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) made the closing arguments. Each spoke for an hour and a half.

The speech of Mr. Bailey, devoted as it was almost exclusively to the legal phases of the controversy, was profound and impressive, but did not arouse the unbounded enthusiasm which swept galleries and floor while Mr. Dolliver was speaking. The Iowan was at his best, and his wit, eloquence, and sarcasm in turn drew salvos of applause from his Republican associates. Before these closing speeches were made, Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) one of the veterans on the Republican side, made an exceptionally effective speech in support of the bill.

Messrs. Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Pearce, and De Armond, (Dem., Miss.,) made speeches in opposition to the bill.

THE OPPOSITION OPENS.

The debate was opened by Mr. Carmack. The meaning of the pending bill, he urged, was that our new possessions were to become colonies, and be turned over to carpet-bagger adventurers. "We stand here," he said, "to defend the theory that slavery and political despotism cannot be imposed within the jurisdiction of our country; that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of all within our jurisdiction."

Mr. Clayton, who followed Mr. Carmack, created much amusement and enthusiasm by reading a letter written by Chairman Payne to W. H. Curtis of Palmyra, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1900, in which he advocated free trade with Puerto Rico on the ground that it would give relief to the stricken island. The letter also contained the following reference to the Philippines.

"Under the treaty the Philippine Islands are to have free trade with Spain for ten years. We could not extend these tariff laws to the Philippine Islands even if we would."

Mr. Clayton asked that this letter and an extract from Mr. Payne's speech in support of the bill be printed in parallel columns in The Record.

Mr. Payne smilingly assented to the request and expressed a hope that there would be no objection.

Mr. Pearce also opposed the bill. He declared that the brood of trusts had flocked to Washington and had compelled the leaders of the Republican Party to turn their backs upon Puerto Rico. He asked if the people of that island were not entitled to as much consideration as the Sultan of Sulu to whom was granted free trade with all the Philippine Islands.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) said this bill proposed to set aside the Constitution, not for the purpose of doing something philanthropic, but in the interest of the partial or complete enslavement of a helpless people. "This change of front," he declared, "has been brought about by the influence of the agents of mighty corporations."

He said the Administration had determined blindly and greedily to hold the Philippines for what could be made out of them. It mattered little about Puerto Rico. The Puerto Ricans were to be crucified in order that the cross might be raised in the Philippines. We could withdraw from the archipelago and leave 10,000,000 of tropical people to work out their own salvation. "In my opinion," said he, "that is what we ought to do. [Democratic applause.] But if they are held they must be held under the Constitution. The inhabitants must become citizens, black, brown, and yellow, and ultimately be represented upon this floor with more representation than all of New England."

CANNON IN DEFENSE.

Mr. Cannon followed Mr. De Armond. He spoke with much earnestness. He was old enough, he said, to judge time by events, and he had grown to distrust those who came when great public crises arose talking of the unconstitutionality of measures to meet them. He remembered when a President with a whole party behind him asserted that there was no power under the Constitution to coerce a sovereign State when those States were already in arms prepared to shoot the life out of what was left of the Union. The Constitution, he said, was the buckler of those who attempted to embarrass the Government during the war. It was the shield of Vallandigham and Voorhees.

Mr. Cannon said he for one believed the Constitution was made for the people and the country, and not the people and the country for the Constitution. "Never, thank God," he exclaimed, "has there been a day, or hour during the Administration of Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Lincoln, or McKinley when in a crisis a way had not been found to meet it."

When he heard the gentleman from Missouri announce the doctrine that we should forsake the Filipinos in their helpless condition he had wondered why that gentleman had not voted against the $20,000,000 appropriation to pay Spain for these Islands.

"He did vote against it," interposed Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.)

"Then he is one of the thirty-four consistents," replied Mr. Cannon. "What about the rest of you? If I held the views you do I'd quit." Continuing, Mr. Cannon said he believed we could do what Jefferson did when he signed the act which was an exact copy of the Spooner bill now before the Senate to vest the legislative, executive, and judicial power over the Louisiana territory in him until the insurrection was put down.

"What is the Administration's policy?" asked Mr. Norton, (Dem., Ohio).

"I'll tell you," responded Mr. Cannon. "As to Puerto Rico, do the only thing that can bring relief to the island—pass this bill. As to the Philippines, continue to do as we are doing—put down the insurrection and restore law and order."

"I am for keeping the Philippines," he continued, "under the treaty and under the Constitution, subject to the legislation of the country that owns them, and work out the good results for them and the good results for us. I will risk the people's verdict on that issue."

Proceeding, Mr. Cannon took as an illustration the possibility that we might have to buy a strip of territory through which to build the Nicaragua Canal. Immediately the cry would be raised that we could not do it, because these revolutionists would immediately become full-fledged citizens. It was ridiculous.

"No," said Mr. Cannon, "the fathers of our country, in building the Constitution, did not build a trap."

THE HAND OF THE TRUSTS.

Turning directly to the bill, Mr. Cannon scouted the cry that had been raised that the trusts had dictated it. He charged that both the tobacco and sugar stored in Puerto Rico were already owned by the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts. They had put forward some natives as stool pigeons to beg for free trade, so that while the Democrats cried out against the trusts they would be voting for them. Their voice would be the voice of Jacob, but their hand would be the hand of Esau.

"Do these walking delegates that are here from Puerto Rico get any of the proceeds of this bill? Yes, they get one-millionth of it. Do their American friends that are bowing them around get any of it? Thank God, no, not a cent, but it goes to Puerto Rico, goes for local government, goes for roads, goes for schoolhouses, and when this bill passes, for the next two years $2,200,000 a year will come by this kind of taxation, and every cent will go back to the Puerto Ricans. That is the Republican proposition."

Mr. Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.)—"Could not the same plea be made to raise revenue for any State or Territory within the boundaries of the Nation?"

Mr. Cannon—"There is not the same necessity. The Republican Party deals with facts and conditions. If it is an elephant that comes in the road, it meets the elephant. If it is a mouse that comes in the road, it meets the mouse. If my friend would meet either mouse or elephant, he would say, 'My God, I cannot do anything because it is not a glacier.'

"Now, I want to be fair. In my judgment, my Democratic friends are not really at heart opposed to this bill. I will tell you what they are hoodooing about. They see that if this humane and proper measure is passed and goes into effect, it will tell all the country and all the world that the American Congress, with its American civilization, with its laws and Constitution, has the power to be practical, and they say, 'We will take nothing. When we go out with the bogie man and with Bryan and Sulzer, or Bryan and somebody else, we will take nothing; when we go out and undertake to scare the people; when we talk of the eighty tribes of barbarians of the Sulu Sultan, with his wives, of the Negritos, and the Malay races, and that they will never in 500 years come up to be competent for the same kind of government that we have, and that it will cost money, and that it is wicked, and from the standpoint of policy we cannot keep them, and therefore we are going to throw them away, although we pledged to keep them, although we paid $20,000,000 in the bargain; let us throw them away, because it is not safe; the Constitution jumps over there on a thousand legs, and you cannot deal with them.'"

The singsong, inimitable manner in which Mr. Cannon droned this convulsed the House and set the members into an uproar of laughter and applause.

SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT.

"The cry has gone forth," he continued, "'For God's sake, let us defeat this bill!' because its enactment would show that we can deal with all questions under our form of civilization. Our laws and Constitution are all that humanity and civilization demand.

"There is the conflict, there is the fight you are trying to fight. There is the foundation you are trying to lay. And, while individually, I do not believe you would do it, at the expense of the starvation of the Puerto Ricans collectively, I believe that you would sacrifice a great many things and a great many people to your theories, and for any faint prophecy of success that might come to you on the evening winds from the voice of your great somersault leader.

"'Oh, but,' says somebody, 'Cannon, don't you know that the people in the country don't understand this? don't you know that the President recommended free trade and they say amen?' Yes, and I said amen, and you said amen, and 'now that you come and propose, instead of free trade, to go three-quarters of the way—you have the Dingley law now, and the bill says we will give three-quarters, take off 75 per cent., and keep the other 25 per cent. for revenue—don't you know that the country has got the idea that you are in conflict with the President?'

"Well, if it has that idea it will get the other. But I will tell you who is being misled. The Democrats everywhere are saying 'My God, why don't you follow your great and good President?' The John B. Hendersons, the Atkinsons, the Boutwells, the Schurzs, all that set of Democrats on the one hand, Mugwumps and Populists on the other, are sending their briefs here and are saying: 'My God, don't fracture the Constitution. Stand by the President.'

"Well, I am going to stand by the President. I voted for him before. I am going to vote for him, if I live, again, and he is going to be our leader, and our great leader, in the coming campaign as he was in the last campaign. And in my judgment he is going to be elected, and I am going to be battling for him, while every man on that side of the house is 'cussing' and damning him in his heart, if he is not on the stump."

BAILEY'S ARGUMENT.

When Mr. Cannon concluded he received an immense demonstration, and it was some time before order could be restored. It was then arranged that the remaining three hours of the general debate should be divided equally between the two sides, and to be used by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Dolliver, who were to close for their respective sides.

Mr. Bailey spoke first. As he arose his political associates gave him a round of applause. Preliminary to beginning his argument, Mr. Bailey, adverting to Mr. Cannon's speech, said, that only one portion of it called for serious reply—the accusation against the Democratic side for voting the $20,000,000 to Spain. He said that that vote committed the Democrats to nothing as to the future policy toward the Philippines. They voted the money to discharge an obligation of the Government incurred without their consent. Turning to the bill, Mr. Bailey declared that there was involved in it a question of law and a question of morals.

Taking up the legal question involved, Mr. Bailey made an exhaustive argument against the constitutionality of the bill. As he proceeded he aroused the lawyers on the other side, and was for a time almost continuously engaged in crossing swords with one or the other of his adversaries.

During the excitement of the Spanish war, Mr. Bailey said, he stood unmoved. He warned his countrymen then, as he warned them to-day, that the Constitution could not be applied to the government of the colonies.

"When emotional statesmen," said he, "were asking who would haul down the flag I dared to say that I would take it down from any place where the Constitution could not follow it. Do you desire to present the anomaly of a Government restrained by the Constitution in one quarter of the globe and possessed of despotic power in the rest of the world? How long is the Constitution to shield us and our children if its protection is withheld from the humblest inhabitant?

"Let me borrow the words of Lincoln. 'This Republic cannot endure one-half free and one-half slave.' We must be all citizens or in time we will be all subjects. I did not want to assimilate these alien and inferior races, and I pray God to deliver us from the task. But if you will take them they must share our destiny with us."

The Democrats greeted Mr. Bailey's conclusion with uproarious applause, and half a hundred of them crowded up the aisle to congratulate him.

DOLLIVER FOR THE BILL.

Mr. Dolliver closed the debate for the majority. Every seat on the floor was occupied, and the galleries were crowded to suffocation. He had intended, he said, to argue some of the questions of law to which the gentleman from Texas had addressed himself. But he knew something the gentleman did not know. He had remained in the House during the ten days' debate while the gentleman was absent preparing his speech. He had listened to the discussion and had heard every case cited and argued by the other side and replied to by his friends on his side.

"So," said he, "I am now prepared to go into them again even if the House could endure a repetition of this case grinding. This bill is merely a temporary measure to provide revenue for Puerto Rico. Yet it has been magnified in this debate until it has been made to include the whole problem of the government of all territory acquired by us by the treaty of Paris. The President recommended that Congress abolish all duties on Puerto Rican goods that the inhabitants of the stricken island might rebuild their fallen fortunes and regenerate their shattered industries. Despite the abuse heaped by the press upon this bill I am prepared to show that it will do exactly what the President recommended should be done."

Mr. Dolliver spoke derisively of the anxiety and zeal of the Democracy to uphold the President. Coming after two years of calumny directed against the President, it was but cheap party ingenuity. It was declared that this bill was in behalf of the Sugar Trust, when the fact is, declared Mr. Dolliver, that the Sugar Trust wants free trade. The same was true of the Tobacco Trust. The syndicates had piled up the wharves in San Juan awaiting their rich harvest when free trade came, and their representatives hung about the halls of Congress seeking to advance a free trade bill. He said there was little to be feared from "the Scribes and Pharisees of the Constitution" in their deliberations before "the Supreme Court of the imagination."

POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES.

"For," said he, "I can see that after recent National experience it is possible for a man to underrate the effect of an appeal to the popular fear of free trade on a scale however small, even when presented by the managers of Democratic politics in the United States. But if that were the only issue at stake it is not settled in my mind that anybody ought to be frightened even by a proposal so extreme as the threat of the admission into the markets of the United States of all the products of our possessions either now or in time to come.

"No American industry is likely to suffer on account of the free admission into this country of the surplus productions of the people of Puerto Rico. That cry has done no harm, but it has already done the Republican Party at least a great service, for it has put a stop to the unscrupulous agitation that was filling the United States with the fear that in taking possession of vast tropical areas and territories the United States were found helpless to deal with them, except on terms of such political intimacy and commercial equality as the Constitution prescribes for the people of the United States.

"And so, gentlemen, we present here a revenue measure containing with it political possibilities that the Democratic Party has had its eye on for a year, and which some of our boys on this side have got wild about, because they got their eye on them only ten days ago. [Laughter on the Republican side.] For if the Constitution of the United States establishes free trade between Manila and San Francisco, as it undoubtedly does between Maryland and Virginia, then the fact that we have got into a new competition is only the least trouble that is before us. We are in that case disarmed at once in the momentous demand which this Nation has made for equal rights in the commerce of Asia.

THE "OPEN DOOR."

"I violate no secret of this Government when I say that to-day there is pending in the State Department the most elaborate commercial negotiation ever attempted in the history of our diplomacy, based upon a pledge made by our Commissioners at Paris, that whatever we did in the Pacific Ocean we would maintain an open door for the commerce of the world.

"And I want to ask Republicans, and I want to ask those Democrats from Georgia, from South Carolina, from the great cotton belt of the South, who are looking forward to the opportunities that are wrapped up in our commerce in the Pacific Ocean in time to come, I want to ask them with what countenance we can stand before the Cabinets of Europe, protesting against the occupation of the ports of China to the prejudice of American trade, when we ourselves, from our headquarters on the border, being carried away by our own Constitution, have deliberately drawn a commercial dead line about the Philippine Islands for the permanent exclusion of everybody else.

"The open door of Asia, through which the enlightened community of American business, North and South, looks forward to opportunities not even yet explored, to opportunities that shall broaden with the centuries, that is the real question which is on trial here. We are in the Philippine Islands under circumstances known and read of all men.

"I am not going to stand here a minute to defend the treaty of Paris. I do not intend to go into any detail about how it happened to be agreed upon. I will say to both sides of this House that when the world knows, as it will soon know, every line in the history of that transaction, by the publication of the whole archives of the negotiation, every American will perceive that the President of the United States ended our war with Spain on the same high level that the American people began it, and will be able to invoke upon every part of his performance the gracious favor of Almighty God and the considerate judgment of mankind."

A FLING AT BRYAN.

No man, continued Mr. Dolliver, should have voted for the appropriation to carry that treaty into force who had not taken the manful resolution to shoulder the infinite responsibility which it laid upon his country. He denounced in scathing terms a man who would seize a miserable opportunity to harass the Government for political purposes. Yet such a man, leaving his uniform in Florida, had hastened to Washington to rally his supporters for the ratification of the treaty, in order that he might subsequently turn it to political account.

In the heat and dust of the coming campaign, he said, the moral characteristics of such a man would not escape the attention of the American people. In other times, he said, such measureless degradation would be properly characterized. But the political advantage he sought was not so obvious.

The wisdom of the Administration had been demonstrated as the folly of everything else offered in its place had developed. Mr. Bryan had advised not that we should abandon the archipelago, in which there was some sense, but that we should remain there with our army, recognize the military leadership of a chief of one of the sixty tribes, and assume responsibility without authority.

In the history of the world, he said, no such blatant stupidity had masqueraded for wisdom, even in the annals of a forlorn political party. If this Government withdrew, it would at least take its baggage with it. If it staid, it would stay of its own right.

Proceeding, he said the Democrats had sought to turn everything, good or bad, to political account; that it had gone in "partnership with the diseases in the camps" and had tried to "pick up votes at every soldier's funeral"; that it had magnified the quarrels of officers; had magnified our scandals before the world, and had formed a treaty of peace with the Tagal leader through the agency of the "inimitable fortune teller from Missouri (Mr. Clark) who delighted the House with his tales of fallen empires."

AGAINST ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Mr. Dolliver then said the time had come for some plain speaking, and added: "The other day I rode through the City of Philadelphia, and bought an evening paper, and at the head of a column in type an inch long was 'McKinley a Murderer,' and I turned down the column, and I found that a gentleman whose name I cannot recall had denounced the President as a murderer by name, amid a universal applause of the United Imperialist National Meeting in Philadelphia to celebrate Washington's Birthday, that great conference presided over by a dead man and its exercises conducted on the floor by madmen."

He then reviewed the President's orders to troops in the Philippines, the efforts of the opposition to "embitter the public services of the man who has sacrificed more in his comfort of mind and body since his was inaugurated President than any of his predecessors except Abraham Lincoln," concluding with Gen. Lawton's letter, written shortly before his death, in which he charged that the insurrection was kept alive by the agitation in this country.

"Standing by the grave of Henry W. Lawton, on the floor of Congress," he went on, "I plead with the patriotic millions of my countrymen, North and South, without regard to their political party, to put a stop to the unscrupulous agitation that for nearly two years has filled the hearts of our own boys with despair and the hearts of their enemies with confidence and good cheer.

"The failure of the Democratic attack on the front has not discouraged them. After retiring from the front attack they have ordered a movement by the flank and have brought up a battery of condemned cannon and opened on the Republican position with a smooth-bore interpretation of law. Some timid and pious souls on this side of the House have entertained the notion that after having driven the people from the front, the American people are going to be scared out of the Philippine Islands by pounding their commercial prospects to death with a copy of the Constitution of the United States annotated in the handwriting of John C. Calhoun."

SCORES THE DEMOCRATS.

He then, amid Republican applause, scored the Democratic Party and its leaders for their continual policy of opposition to all great advance movements, adding: "But, like nearly everybody else, I like the Democratic Party better in its habitual attitude of belaboring the policy of its adversary rather than to see it, clothed with authority, hopelessly mixed up in a policy of its own. With the best management possible, however, we are not always able to keep them on the outside. They sometimes come in, though not usually when important pages are being added to the history of the United States.

"I do not know whether I am selfish about it, but the older I get the better it makes me feel to think that the Republican Party wrote every one of the important pages in the last forty years, every page, every line, every word. Our Democratic friends only managed to work in a few punctuation points, a comma here, a semicolon there, an exclamation here, an interrogation there, and finally in 1892 a full stop, at least so far as our worldly prosperity was concerned.

"To-day the Democratic Party in a similar strait is under necessity either to retire from business or to reassert its principles and find one not yet shopworn in the bankrupt stock of American politics and warranted to last at least through one campaign. And Mr. Bryan would have been in my judgment left holding the bag, too, if he had not with a sagacity decidedly professional comprehended in a dim sort of way in the camp at Tampa, Fla., that an important step in the history of the United States was about to be taken and that his party would need somebody experienced in the strategy of Democratic warfare to manage the tail-end of the procession.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY.

"Oh, my countrymen," he then concluded, "we are in the midst of such difficult responsibilities that I sometimes feel that our resolution and our purpose are almost overwhelmed. If the Republican Party cannot stand together we are surely overwhelmed. But I believe the Republican Party can stand together. I believe there are Democrats who will stand with the Republican Party, and, above all, I believe that there is a guidance and a wisdom in the affairs of men that is higher than any poor wisdom of ours.

"There are two ideas of the National duty in this emergency. One is that the Nation should take care of itself and let the world alone. That is a narrow view of our National duty. The other ideal of National life, an ideal born in the heart of the workman of Nazareth, is that no nation liveth to itself alone, but that every real national life pours itself out in the service of mankind.

"I do not believe that the American Republic, with a motive like that and a purpose like that, will be allowed by Providence to fall amid the difficulties of this hour. You have read the masterpiece of fiction where a hand from the sky touches the shoulder of Napoleon the Great, puts an end to his career, and says to him: 'Your business is over, your time is up, your affairs are at an end.' That was the gleam of a superb imagination. There is in this world the steady light of a faith more superb even than that, a faith in the future of humanity, a faith in the greatness of the Republic, a faith in Providence, who has guided every footstep of our National life from infancy until this hour.

"Let us have faith in God and faith in the American Republic and in our future mission. I believe in the United States of America. I back the old Republic of our fathers against the world. Nor do I think that since the good days of Abraham Lincoln there has been upon the helm of our affairs a steadier, wiser, kinder, braver hand than the hand of William McKinley, President of the United States."

When Mr. Dolliver concluded the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the night session Messrs. Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Bellamy, (Dem., N. C.,) Denny, (Dem., Md.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas,) Quarles, (Dem., Va.,) Dougherty, (Dem., Mo.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) and Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) spoke against the bill. At 9 o'clock the House adjourned.

PUERTO RICANS PROTEST.

Say that Trinidad Enjoys Greater Advantages than Their Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The members of the several delegations from Puerto Rico now in Washington, having read the compromise measure adopted at the Republican conference last night, have united in a statement to Congress in which they say that the idea and theory of a tariff is repugnant to them and that they are content to stand before their people and the people of the United States on the general broad proposition that the island is entitled to receive absolutely free commercial relations at once.

They call attention to the fact that the United States Government through the State Department recently negotiated a treaty with the Island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, which is a British province and a direct competitor of Puerto Rico, by the terms of which treaty Trinidad is to receive from the United States free of duty all articles of machinery and implements and articles of husbandry and nearly all food supplies, the free list for Trinidad in this treaty being larger than the list of articles now admitted free in Puerto Rico by Executive order, all of which it is proposed to tax under the tariff bill now pending in Congress. The delegations consider this unfair.

OPPOSE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

Resolutions Passed by the West Side Republican Club.

At a meeting of the West Side Republican Club, at 2,307 Broadway, last evening, the following resolution, which was substituted for one on similar lines, introduced by Charles H. Israel, was adopted by a vote of 18 to 9:

"Resolved, That the West Side Republican Club believes that no discrimination should be made by Congress against Puerto Rico in the application of the United States customs tariffs, but that the products of that newly acquired island should have the same access to our markets as is enjoyed by the products of the States and Territories of the United States, and as recommended by the President in his recent message to Congress. And be it further

"Resolved, That the necessary revenues for the establishment and maintenance of proper local civil government for Puerto Rico should be provided by Congress by the extension of the internal revenue system to that island and by local taxation, and that a suitable Territorial Government should be established by Congress for Puerto Rico as soon as practicable."

STATUS OF EDUCATION.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia Delivers an Address at Chicago to Educators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—At the annual conference of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, which opened a three days' session here to-day, the principal address was by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University on "The Status of Education at the Close of the Century." He spoke in part as follows:

Who can know the nineteenth century? Development so rapid, changes so startling, inventions so undreamed of, crowd each other in a whirl of confusing images when we try to picture this century and to note its salient facts. It is the century of Napoleon and of Lincoln, of Hegel and of Darwin, of Goethe and of Kipling, of Bessemer and of Rockefeller. More leaders of enterprise and more captains of industry have appeared during this 100 years than in all previous recorded history. The average of human intelligence and of human efficiency has been raised to a point, in the United States certainly, which a few hundred years ago would have entailed notoriety, and perhaps distinction. How can all this be interpreted?

The wisest answer seems to me to be this: The nineteenth century is pre-eminently the period of individual liberty—political, religious, intellectual, industrial; and its manifold triumphs and achievements are due to the large opportunities which have been granted to individual initiative and to individual expression. The greatness, the shortcomings, and the contradictions of the nineteenth century are alike due to this.

The smoke of the French Revolution hung over Europe when the nineteenth century opened. As it gradually cleared away it became obvious that the successful struggle of individualism for recognition was almost over, but that the results were to be worked out by arguments, not by anarchy. The century soon to close records what happened. Education, as a matter of course, has always borne the impress of the civilization whose product it was. From the fourteenth century to the nineteenth, the demand of individualism for representation in the schools has been heard, now earnest and reasonable, now passionate and incoherent. Five men—Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Hegel, and Herbart,—were to give to nineteenth-century education most of its philosophical foundation and not a few of its methods. From them have come the main influences which have shaped education for a hundred years.

These men, then, projected individualism into contemporary educational theory. They had hosts of disciples in many lands, and the movement grew apace. The new spirit exulted in its freedom. It accomplished much; it ignored much. Education was shaken to its foundations. Nothing was sacred. Old institutions of learning were too slow to move and to adapt themselves to these conditions. New ones were invented, created, set in motion. Individualism not only won a great victory, but apparently its opponents were annihilated.

This new philosophy, however, had not established itself without a protest. The humor of the situation revealed itself and the reaction set in. Individualism had gone too far. In the effort of forming its fullest power, it had torn itself up by the roots. History did mean something after all; and environment was discovered to be a thing of three dimensions, not of two only. As the century closes the soundest educational philosophy the world ever teaches that the individual alone is nothing, but that the individual as a member of a society and of a race is everything. Selfhood, which can only be attained by entering into the life-history and the experience of the race, is now put in the high place which was about to be rashly filled by selfishness.

Every conception of this nineteenth century, educational as well as other, has been cross-fertilized by the conception of evolution. The course of evolution in the race and in the individual furnishes us also with the clue to the natural order and the real relationships of studies. The two principles of evolution and of an individualism viewed in the light of the history of civilization seem to me to determine the status of education at the close of the century. The demands for the establishment of a proper system of secondary education in England, for the making-over of the secondary school systems of France and of Germany, for the closer articulation of lower schools and higher schools, of schools and colleges in the United States, for making elementary school instruction as little wasteful and as full of content as possible, for bringing forward studies which give adequate scope for expression in various forms, and the demand that the community shall relate itself to its educational system simply and effectively—all these are based, consciously or unconsciously, upon the desire to apply the teachings of evolution and to progress toward the ideal of a perfected individualism.

Dr. Butler pointed out in conclusion the enormous annual expenditures made in this country for the common schools, equal to the combined expenditures of Great Britain, France, and Germany upon their navies. This marked the distance, he said, that had been traveled since the beginning of the century, when there was no such thing in existence as a State system of education.

STUDENTS QUARANTINED.

Supposed Blood Poisoning Case at Detroit Was Smallpox.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Nine students of the Detroit College of Medicine and a helper are detained in the smallpox hospital. They all worked over the body of a man who died of what was believed to be blood poisoning. Now it turns out to have been smallpox.

The first case reported outside of Detroit is from Williamston, Mich., where Lorenzo Zimmer, a medical student, lives. The entire town has been exposed, as Zimmer visited all his friends after he returned from the dissecting room.

The residences of the other nine were located and they were ordered to the smallpox hospital.

COAL TRUST RUMOR DENIED.

Large Dealers Say They May Unite to Reduce Expenses.

Some of the leading coal dealers in the local market denied yesterday that there was any intention to form a trust for the control of the retail coal trade. There have been frequent rumors to that effect, but according to the statements of the dealers the only basis for the reports is an effort on the part of some of the larger coal firms to save expenses of operation by a consolidation of their business. A member of the firm of Burns Brothers said that the profits on retail coal business were constantly diminishing, and that the larger firms had for some time been considering plans for the reduction of expenses. Nothing definite, however, had been done in the matter.

A member of another large firm said it would be impossible to create a trust which could control the retail coal trade. Among the firms that are interested in this proposition are H. L. Herbert & Co., Burns Brothers, and Curtis & Blaisdell.

WEATHER BREAKS RECORDS.

The weather yesterday broke at least two records. This information probably will not surprise those who were compelled to be out on the streets during the day. It was the coldest day during the present Winter, and was also the coldest Feb. 27 within the history of the Weather Bureau. At 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning the official thermometer registered 4 degrees Some unofficial glasses showed a degree or two lower.

Four degrees was the lowest official registration for the day, but the mercury persisted in hovering around in that neighborhood throughout nearly the whole of the forenoon, and there was no thawing perceptible during the afternoon or evening either. The weather seemed to have been especially designed for the benefit of that large body of inhabitants who are fond of saying that they don't care how cold it gets, provided the wind doesn't blow. The wind didn't blow yesterday. Neither did those who were so anxious for cold, calm weather. For the most part they were engaged in preventing frostbite and keeping the plumber from the door.

Molineux Recovers His Spirits.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Roland B. Molineux had entirely recovered his usual good spirits when he arose in his cell in the death house at the State prison this morning, and the trying experience of yesterday in connection with the execution of the Italian murderer Ferraro seemed to have passed from his mind. His mother called to see him in the morning, and after her visit he spent the rest of the day in reading and smoking.

The March

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COL. DUFFY FILES CHARGES.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, preferred formal charges yesterday against Capt. A. J. Griffin of Company F, based on the failure of the latter to appear at the armory on the night of Feb. 19, the date set for the formal disbandment of his company by Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, Inspector on the staff of Brig. Gen. Smith. The complaint includes charges of disobedience of regimental orders, unmilitary and unofficer-like conduct in failing to obey orders, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The complaint was sent to the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Smith, approved by him, and forwarded to the office of the Adjutant General at Albany.

It has also been announced that the disbandment of Company B, commanded by Capt. Edward T. McCrystal, has been recommended in a report of Major Strong, who recently inspected the company. The friends of Capts. McCrystal and Griffin attribute the present trouble in the regiment to the approaching election of a Major and Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. McCrystal is senior Captain in the regiment and a candidate for the office of Major. It is alleged by his friends that the disbandment of Company B is part of a plan to bring about the election as Major of Capt. Devlin of Company H, as by the disbandment of Capt. McCrystal's company the latter would lose four votes. Neither Capt. McCrystal nor Capt. Griffin would discuss the situation.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

COUDERSPORT, Penn., Feb. 27.—W. J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service at Pittsburg arrested George Austin Sunday afternoon on Tamarack Mountain, Clinton County, between Renova and Cross Fork, for the manufacture and passage of counterfeit money.

At his house were found counterfeit five-dollar notes on the Gallatin National Bank of New York City and counterfeit ten-dollar notes on the First National Bank of Hornellsville, N. Y., as well as fifteen different plates for making counterfeit notes which the office declined to deserlbe.

Flynn arrested Claude C. Kimball, a photographer of Coudersport, to-day on the charge of making counterfeit paper money by the use of a specially constructed camera. While the officer would not state the full result of his search, sufficient evidence was presented to justify the man's commitment.

INSURANCE MEN AT DINNER.

Thirteenth Annual Gathering of the Life Underwriters.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York was held last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The dinner was preceded by a business meeting, at which the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Philip H. Farley; Vice Presidents, Frank K. Kohler, William Dutcher, and Louis Bauer; Secretary, Morris E. Goulden; Treasurer, Archibald Arthur; Executive Committee, William A. Fricke, Moore Sanborn, W. A. Nicolay, J. W. Vrooman, and H. L. Walker.

Joseph A. Goulden, the outgoing President, presided at the dinner, and before introducing the several speakers he commented at some length on the many millions of dollars involved in the life insurance business. Gen. Albert D. Sh

The Wanamaker Store

The Achievements of the Best Modern Retailing Merely Indicate the Possibilities of Greater Growth. Wanamaker Methods Contain the Promise of New York's Ideal Store of the Future

China Ware Sale

NOT AN UNWORTHY ITEM IN IT

IT is unique. Elegance and economy mark equally the least priced and most costly items. The rich French dinner sets that are worth $200 and are selling at $100 are beautiful. The great lines of Austrian decorated plates at 10c each are beautiful. Thus a home maker who needs to study how to save the last dime, and another whose only question is how to secure the largest elegance for smallest cost find equal satisfaction in this **International Trade Sale of China Ware.**

Daily the great casks filled with the reinforcing stocks come rolling in. The processional is steady from invoice-room to selling counters. The recessional is steady from the selling counters to delivery. The steady ebb and flow will go on, a mighty tide of retail trade until that

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth

of China Ware that you are to take over for

One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Dollars

has passed away from us to Our Public. Fail not to follow the details.

Dinner Sets

Discriminate! Technical truth is often false. Statement that is really true conveys truth in a form to be construed by common sense.

Limoges Dinner Ware for instance is technically "Limoges" if it be merely the white blanks with American decoration. With such the truth itself may deceive you. You have a right to believe that Limoges dinner ware is made, decorated and finished complete by some of the world-renowned potterers—as the several different Havilands. The latter is what we mean when we print Limoges.

Haviland Dinner Sets, long lines and great varieties.

Present worth, $30 to $80
Present prices, $15 to $40

Single sets are not picked out for baits. Various values, styles and grades.

Tea and Chocolate Sets

Afternoon Tea Sets at $20—the $40 sort. Chocolate Sets at $25—the $40 sort. Tete-a-tete Sets at $17.50—the $35 sort.

Plates
at ten cents

Austrian China—in pretty flower decorations and gilt. Three sizes. It's a triumph of trading to put beautiful plates on a dining-table at such trifling cost.

Plates
at twenty-five cents

They come. They go. The advertiser cannot write of them accurately because they change so rapidly. A thousand more dozens are coming. But come when you may the collection that will greet you at 25c will be so varied and beautiful that you will easily find satisfaction for your taste.

Game and Fish Sets

Sorts, many sorts, but the sorts that are in the writer's mind are the Game Sets worth $40, and the Fish Sets worth $50, that you can buy for $25.

Bargains and Blisters in Black.

Black Crepons stand high in the court of refined dress. They are particularly favored for separate skirts. We shall likely have to watch closely to have enough for this season's demand. Just now this unexpected good fortune in goods so much wanted.

29 Patterns of Black Crepons at an average saving of a third.

Most of them are English; others are American—patterns are varied and handsome. Some one was in a hurry, and their nervous haste goes to your profit if you share these promptly. They'll not be likely to tarry long.

$1.25 Crepons for 75c $1.50 Crepons for $1
$1.75 Crepons for $1.25

All good, strong blacks, and shown in bright daylight.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Sparkling Soda at Home

Foaming effervescent beverages for the home are possible now at a very trifling cost and trouble. "Sparklets" bring this happy result.

"Soda" water we say when we mean carbonated water, and here comes a bottle that shoots off a capsule of compressed gas into the water, milk, or other liquid with which it is previously filled, by the simple turning of a screw, and it is ready to pour into the glass.

Hard to explain it all—we're demonstrating the device this week, in the basement.

There are tablets to be added that give ordinary water the mineral qualities of Vichy, Seltzer, Lithia, Kissingen; and Fruit Syrups that produce any flavor for "soda."

You buy a bottle and you have a soda fountain that lasts indefinitely. The gas capsules, mineral tablets and syrups you buy as you wish them. This is how little they cost.

Bottles, $1.50, $2.25 and $2.50 Sparklets—10 capsules in a box for 25c
Mineral tablets, bottle of 40 for 25c
Syrups, all flavors, 20c to 40c a bottle, according to size. Basement.

Fifth Floor Store News

Do you want to hear the latest music? Ask the pianist on the Fifth floor to-day to play anything that is published. Ask freely, whether you want to buy or not—as welcome to listen as buy; but the sheet music is here if you wish it

at 18c a sheet

These titles, and ever so many more:

Instrumental—
Hearts are Trump (Two Step).
Ben Hur Waltzes. Phroso Waltzes.
Bunch of Blackberries (Cake-walk).
When Knighthood was in Flower (waltzes).
Lady Alice Waltzes.
Impecunious Davis (Cake-walk).

Songs—
I'll Be an Old Man's Darling.
Ma Money Never Gives Out.
I Want a Filipino Man. Louisiana Lize.
Say You Love Me Sue. In Japan.
The Mick Who Threw The Brick.
What is Home Without Love.

Four Shoe Bargains—

Interest never lessens for a moment in this Trade Sale of Shoes. Man, woman or child who needs shoes finds here all worthy sorts at a saving of third to half—all guaranteed.

Four vigorous bargains to-day:

At 50c pair—About 200 pairs of Men's brown kidskin Slippers; full wide toes and broad flat heels; the $1.25 kind.

At 50c pair—150 pairs of buckle Arctics; will shed the snow and wear like the $1.50 ones. Only in sizes 6 and 6½—that is why.

Boys' Shoes at $1—Satin calfskin and patent leather; the former being in sizes 11 to 2, and the others in rather narrow widths—but the saving is half.

Women's Shoes at $1.35—All black; good toe shapes and just right for this time of year; regularly $2 and $2.50.

Women's Fancy Stockings, 25c pair—black and colors. Well worth a half more.

Men's Shirts 50c—Worth double.

Embroideries, 5c, 8c, 12½c a yard—Insertions and edgings.

Corsets—About 2,500 corsets of various good makes, are newly priced 'way below regular.
45c for the P. N.; regularly 75c.
75c for the C. B. and H. H. Corsets; regularly $1 to $1.50.
95c for the Nemo; regularly $1.50.
$1 for L. R. and Elite Corsets; regularly $1.50.
$1.75 for the C. P., imported, regularly $3.50.
$2, $3 and $5 for choice among a lot of Lillian Corsets, the best we know. Slightly soiled, or they could not be bought for less than $5.25, $7 and $10.

Stationery—Club Vellum, 10c a pound, envelopes, 15c a hundred. New-Art Lilac, 15c a pound; evelopes, 25c a hundred. New-Art Gray, 50c for a pound of paper and a hundred envelopes.

Linens and Towels—Crisp, new, temptingly priced.

Fancy Ribbons—There's a pretty collection of bright, fancy, most-favored ribbons at 15c to 28c a yard—much below their value, even though they are brand-new. Lustrous Lumineuse, brightest and best of the taffeta ribbons, in all the spring colorings, at 15c a yard for No. 40; 18c a yard for No. 80, and the prices should be easily a half more.

February Furniture Sale Continues
TO-DAY, OF PARLOR SUITES

Last of the month, yet not the last of the high-grade furniture prepared for this important sale. Our planning for this event contemplated just such large continuous selling as we've been having throughout the sale. Our purchases were on a large scale. Of parlor suites, thirty-five elegant styles are now shown at reduced prices. $30 to $500, though regularly $45 to $700.

$30, instead of $45—Imitation mahogany, inlaid with fancy woods and pearl; damask covering; 3 pieces.
$33, instead of $50—Imitation mahogany, inlaid with fancy woods; spring seats; upholstered backs; damask covering; 2 pieces.
$40, instead of $63—Mahogany, inlaid with fancy woods and pearl; damask covering; 2 pieces.
$45, instead of $67—Vernis-Martin finish; plain velour covering; 3 pieces.
$50, instead of $80—Mahogany, inlaid with pearl and fancy woods; also nicely carved; damask covering; 3 pieces.
$60, instead of $90—Mahogany; spring seats; damask covering; 4 pieces.
$75, instead of $150—Mahogany, inlaid with brass; silk damask covering; 4 pieces.
$90, instead of $120—Gilded frames; spring seats; upholstered backs; damask covering; 3 pieces.

Fourth Floor.

Men's Suits and Overcoats 100 suits—200 overcoats—300 bargains. The suits are of cheviot, black and blue. The popular double-breasted sack style; wool lining and black satin shoulders; $13.50 each, though equal quality could not be made to-day to sell for less than $18.

The overcoats are of kersey; also black and blue. Warmly lined with excellent wool cloth, the shoulders with satin. The overcoats would be fairly priced at $20—would bring that price next winter. 200 first comers will own them at $13.50 each.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters Strong. Visible writing. Simple construction. Operators that are used to them say they are the best. Any operator can readily change from one of the writing machines with a common key-board.

The price is only **Sixty Dollars.** Basement.

Men's Half Hose Twenty-two styles at one price, and that price a very moderate one—38c a pair. They are of fine gauge cotton in black or colors; with silk embroidered fronts; or of fancy striped lisle thread, plain or ribbed.

Some fine gauge fast black cotton half hose with double soles and high spliced heels at 3 pairs for 50c—would be reasonable at 25c a pair.

Broadway.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques Littler prices for prettier garments are rare. The lawn in all of them is of an excellent quality. Some are trimmed with embroidery; others effectively set off with lace and ribbons. Former prices and present:

$2.75 to $3.25 qualities now $1.50
$4 and $5 qualities now $2.50
$8.50 qualities now $4

Second Floor Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

QUEENS COUNTY OFFICIALS WIN.

Deputy Surrogate Glaser Acquitted and Bernel Indictment Dismissed.

George L. Glaser, Deputy Surrogate of Queens County, who was tried on a charge of making and presenting a false claim of $1,500, and receiving money on the same, against the town of Newtown on Nov. 18, 1897, was acquitted in the Queens County Court before Judge Harrison S. Moore yesterday. Joseph Bernel, ex-Supervisor of the town of Newtown, was also indicted for paying the alleged false claim. After the jury had brought in a verdict acquitting Glaser, District Attorney Merrill moved to have the indictment against Bernel dismissed. The Judge granted the motion and dismissed the indictment.

This puts an end to the proceedings instituted by Controller Coler against officials of the old towns of Queens County. The charges were made on the findings of experts sent to examine the accounts of the towns. It has been rumored that other indictments would follow if convictions were obtained in the cases of Messrs. Bernel and Glaser.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL BUILDING.

Children Respond to Drill Without Being Aware of Their Danger.

The Brace Memorial Lodging House for Newsboys, at Duane and William Streets, was damaged to the extent of $4,000 yesterday morning by a fire that started in the attic.

The building is a seven-story brick structure. On the fourth floor is the Duane Street Industrial School, maintained by the Children's Aid Society, where about 200 children between five and twelve years old are taught. When the Principal of the school learned that the building was afire she rang the fire drill bell, and the children marched out in perfect order. They were safely across the street before they were aware that the school was really on fire and that their exit was not merely part of the weekly drill.

Superintendent Heig and his assistants succeeded in covering the cots, bookshelves, and other furnishings in the building to prevent damage by water. The fire was confined to the roof and attic.

WINE CAUSES ALARM AT FIRE.

Pool in Street Gives Rise to Report of Loss of Life.

A fire on the second floor of the five-story tenement house at 75 Henry Street yesterday morning was the cause of much excitement. Twenty families were lodged in the building, but in spite of the confusion every one got out without injury, a large white cat which was thrown by an excited tenant from a fifth-floor window being the only victim. A cask of red wine was also thrown from the fifth floor, and, bursting on the pavement, left a crimson pool that gave rise to reports of terrible casualty.

The fire, which was caused by the igniting of some mantel hangings by a gas stove in a rear room on the second floor, caused damage to the amount of $2,600.

THE REV. MR. HERR'S CHARGE.

Jersey City Club Governors Decide Not to Take Action Thereon.

The Board of Governors of the Jersey City Club yesterday reconsidered its determination to reply to the charge made by the Rev. Charles Herr, that the death of William I. McIlroy was brought about through habits he had formed at the club café. In place of the answer prepared Monday night, the Governors adopted resolutions:

"Resolved, That the sympathy of the club members be and is hereby extended to the family of the late William J. McIlroy.

"Resolved, That at the request of the family of the late William J. McIlroy the Board of Governors refrain from taking any action in regard to the statements made by the Rev. Charles Herr."

A member of the Board of Governors said that Dr. Herr's statement was not warranted by the facts. McIlroy, he said, was not regarded as a drinking man, and he certainly drank very little at the club café.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL ILL.

Superintendent Confined to His Home by an Attack of Grip.

Superintendent of Public Instruction William H. Maxwell is ill at his home, 682 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, with the grip. His physician said yesterday that Dr. Maxwell's condition was not serious.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Presidents of Lines Out of Chicago to Discuss Grain Rates.

Special Fares for Conventions Fixed at Meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee.

A conference of Presidents of the principal lines out of Chicago who are members of the Central Freight Association will take place to-day at the offices of the Trunk Line Association to consider the grain-rate situation.

"There have been a great many contradictory statements made about this meeting," said a well-known railroad man yesterday, "and it has been surrounded with so much secrecy that it is to be hoped the results will be as important as the preparations have been guarded. The grain-rate situation is in the worst possible condition. I heard yesterday that large contracts for grain from Chicago to New York were made at 10 and 11 cents."

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four line, who will be present at the meeting, said it was ridiculous that such a condition should exist when all the roads were getting more business than they could handle. In speaking of his own road, Mr. Ingalls said that it was a solid Vanderbilt line, and that all rumors of its seeking other connections were not true. This statement disposes of the report that a union would be effected between the Big Four, the Monon, and the Norfolk and Western.

The meeting of the Western Presidents will not take place until March 7.

At a meeting of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee yesterday a number of applications for special rates were considered. A rate of one fare for the round trip was granted for the Republican State Convention, which is to be held in this city. Tickets will be sold at this rate April 14, 15, and 16, to be good until April 19, inclusive. A similar rate was made for the Knights of Pythias convention, and for the Grand Council of the Knights Templars of New York State at Rochester.

There will be a meeting of the representatives of Vanderbilt lines to-morrow to fix up the Spring time tables.

CHICAGO TRACTION DEAL.

The Union Company to Acquire the Consolidated.

The Union Traction Company of Chicago will next week acquire by purchase the Consolidated Traction Company of the same place. This matter has been under consideration for some time, and was finally arranged at a recent conference between R. A. C. Smith, Vice President of the Union Traction, Charles T. Yerkes of the Consolidated Traction, and A. H. Ioline.

According to the agreement reached at this conference the holdings of Mr. Yerkes, amounting to $10,000,000, and nearly all the minority stock of the Consolidated Traction, will be deposited with a trustee to secure an issue of $7,000,000 of 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds. The bonds are to be exchanged for the surrendered stock at the rate of 45 to 100.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RUMORED PLANS.

The Report that It Will Build a Line to Buffalo Not Credited.

Those interested in Pennsylvania Railroad affairs discredited yesterday the report that the Pennsylvania was to build its own line into Buffalo, on the ground that it could reach that city via the Alleghany Valley Road and it connections, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania.

Another explanation of the surveys which, it is admitted, will be made shortly, is that it is a strategic move designed to scare the holders of Western New York and Pennsylvania, who have been holding their stock at a high figure, on the belief that the Pennsylvania intended to purchase a controlling interest in the Western New York.

As there is an agreement of old standing between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central not to invade each other's territory, it is considered unlikely that the Pennsylvania will attempt to reach Buffalo by a road of its own.

NEW DINING AND CLUB CARS.

Improvements at Lackawanna Terminal and in Train Service.

Extensive improvements are contemplated and have been partially put into effect in the passenger service of the Lackawanna Railroad. The Hoboken terminal of this road is to be completely remodeled to secure better accommodations for the passengers. A dining room is to be added which will be run in connection with the dining car service of the road, which will be much improved when the new dining cars are put in service. These cars have just been received. They are 70 feet long, with wide vestibules, and seat 30 people.

The new club cars for suburban trains will be finished shortly, and will probably be in service when the Spring season opens. They will be fitted with six tables and chairs on one side, and with nine easy chairs on the other. Passengers will be required to hold special tickets, each of which will entitle the holder to a designated seat.

ACQUIRED BY THE RUTLAND.

Outlet to Montreal Secured by Purchase of the United Counties.

An outlet to Montreal has been secured by the Rutland Railroad Company by the purchase of the United Counties Railway. W. Seward Webb, Chairman of the Rutland's Board of Directors, said yesterday that the acquisition had been brought about through the efforts of H. A. Hodge, who is interested in the Rutland. Mr. Webb added that besides this the Rutland would build another outlet from Noyan Junction to some point on the Canadian Pacific.

The United Counties Railway runs from Iberville to Sorel, Quebec Province, a distance of sixty-six miles. Besides, it has running powers on the Montreal and Atlantic Railway. The Rutland Railway has been endeavoring to get an outlet to the St. Lawrence for some time in order to be able to reach tidewater. For this purpose it acquired the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, and built the Rutland Canadian Railroad to Rouse's Point and Noyan Junction. With this opening to Montreal secured the Rutland will probably be successful in its endeavor to make a traffic arrangement with the Fitchburg Railroad, which has heretofore refused to take business from the Rutland in an effort to shut in that road.

C., B. and Q. to Build Extension.

Advices from Chicago report that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is securing options on the right of way for its proposed new line from Elgin, Ill., to Delavan Lake, Wis. Work on the new road is to be taken up at once and is to be hurried as much as possible. When completed the line will put the St. Paul into active competition with the Northwestern in territory where the latter road has hitherto enjoyed a free hand without opposition.

New Line to Albert Lea.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern will probably build a line of its own from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Albert Lea, where it has heretofore used the tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis. As the latter road has identified itself with the Illinois Central, the Burlington will lose its connection with the Twin Cities. The Burlington has already secured a large amount of steel rails for the construction of the new road.

Thomas Lipton May Be Interested.

It is reported at Atlantic Highlands that Sir Thomas Lipton is interested in the recent purchase there of the Hilton Park property by E. P. Benjamin, the President of Allenhurst. Sir Thomas and Mr. Benjamin were close friends last Fall.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

HEARING IN "SAPHO" CASE.

Mrs. Sophia Almon Hensley, Mrs. S. M. Harris, Hilary Bell, and Mrs. Eloise I. Church Testify.

Magistrate Mott sat in star chamber again yesterday to determine whether the play "Sapho," now running at Wallack's Theatre, is immoral or not. Miss Olga Nethersole, Marcus Mayer, Hamilton Revelle, and Theodore Moss appeared as defendants, having been arrested last week at the instance of the District Attorney, who acted on a complaint made by a reporter. Mr. Hummel was their counsel.

The first witness called was Mrs. Sophia Almon Hensley, President of the Society for the Study of Life, who testified that she did not go to the play for the purpose of carrying out the aims of her society, but principally because The World wanted her to go. She detailed the scenes in the first act, and said the play opened with a ball that was much like the French Ball. Mr. Hummel elicited the fact that the witness had never attended one of those affairs, and he told the Magistrate that he thought her judgment on that point could not be particularly luminous. Mrs. Hensley went on to tell of other scenes, and she made up her mind, after going twice to the play, that it was immoral. Mrs. Hensley said she was very much shocked the first time she went to the play, but she nevertheless went again, because she had been subpoenaed to come to court and tell what she knew.

Mrs. S. M. Harris, the President of the New York Mother's Club, testified that she had signed a petition asking for the suppression of the play, because she thought it immoral in a general way. Mr. Hummel did not cross-examine her.

Hilary Bell, a dramatic critic, said that, in his opinion, the play was neither moral nor immoral, and that it pointed to no moral. What impressed Mr. Bell most was the dramatization. He said he was disgusted with it, and thought Clyde Fitch should have done better. He repeated the wording of his criticism, written the day after the production, in which he wrote "there was not a scene in it that shocked an audience prepared to be shocked. 'Sapho' is a mild version of 'Camille,' with an assumption of the methods of 'Zaza.'"

Mrs. Eloise I. Church, a physician, and W. O. Inglis, a World reporter, were the other witnesses. All of the witnesses except Mr. Bell said that The World had paid for their tickets to the theatre.

HENRY C. MINER'S WILL.

His Widow and Children to Share Equally in the Estate.

It was announced yesterday by Lawrence & Hughes, and Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., as counsel for all concerned, that the will of Henry C. Miner will be offered for probate in the course of a day or two, that its provisions are entirely satisfactory to all the members of Mr. Miner's family, and that there will be no contest.

Mr. Miner left a large estate, including five theatres—four in this city, and one in Newark—numerous pieces of real estate, principally in New York; two drug stores, a lithographing establishment, bank stocks, and shares in various corporations. By the terms of the will the property, aside from some specific bequests, is devised to his executors as trustees, and a trust is created, to continue for a term of years, for the carrying on of his various theatrical and other enterprises. The executors and trustees named are his four sons, Henry C. Miner, Jr., Edwin D. Miner, Thomas W. Miner, and George H. Miner, and his widow, Mrs. Anne O'Neil Miner.

The income of the estate is to be divided into five equal parts, of which one part is to be paid to each of the four adult sons, and the remaining part to the widow. Mrs. Anne O'Neil Miner is also to receive the testator's residence at 40 Riverside Drive, New York, free of all encumbrance, together with his horses and carriages, and other provision for her maintenance.

A child born to the testator about six weeks before his death, John Lansing Miner, is not named in the will, which was executed prior to his birth, but, by agreement of all the parties, and in accordance with law, he is to be admitted to equal participation in the estate with Mr. Miner's other children.

UNPAID FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Social Reform Club to Oppose Present Bill Providing for Them.

The Social Reform Club last evening discussed the bill before the Legislature providing for ten voluntary Deputy Factory Inspectors to be appointed by the State Factory Inspector and to serve without pay under his control and direction. The Church Association for the Improvement of the Condition of Labor originated the movement for appointing voluntary Deputy Inspectors without pay to inspect sweatshops, and after a conference with the Social Reform Club prepared a bill to that effect, but providing that the Inspectors should be appointed by the Governor and be responsible to him.

It was decided to oppose the bill now in the Legislature on the ground that if the appointments of the unpaid volunteers be left to the State Factory Inspector the objects of the association might be nullified. A committee is to go to Albany to oppose the bill as it now stands.

HEALTH BOARD TURNED OUT.

Jersey City's Mayor Objects to Fumigating Clothing in City Hall.

The City Hall Commissioners of Jersey City held a special session yesterday and adopted resolutions ordering the City Health Board to vacate immediately the office it occupies in the City Hall.

The reason given was that two Health Inspectors who had charge of the removal of John Howe, a smallpox patient, from his home, 462 Monmouth Street, to the Hospital for Contagious Disease on Monday had afterward fumigated their clothing at the City Hall. When Mayor Hoos was told of this he decided that it was too dangerous a practice to be tolerated.

Health Inspector Benjamin will remove his office to Police Headquarters, where it was until two months ago, the Jersey City Police Board being also the City Health Board.

HUSBAND DIES FROM GRIEF.

Patrick McLoughlin Passes Away While His Wife Is Being Buried.

While requiem mass was being celebrated yesterday in St. Anthony's Church, Brooklyn, over the body of Mrs. Jane McLaughlin, who died Saturday, her husband, Patrick McLaughlin, died from grief at his home at 200 Huron Street. The couple were each sixty-four years old. They had been married for nearly forty years and were devotedly attached to each other.

McLaughlin recently became ill, and while attending him his wife exposed herself to an attack of grip, which developed into pneumonia. Her death was a severe blow to her husband, and he declared that he would soon follow her to the grave. When the body was taken from the house yesterday morning he was unconscious. When the other members of the family returned from Calvary Cemetery, where Mrs. McLaughlin was buried, they found that Mr. McLaughlin had died during their absence. He will be buried Friday in the same grave with his wife.

The Tripler Company's Attorneys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through my regrettable mislaying of a letter from Messrs. Olney & Comstock, the advertising department of the Tripler Liquid Air Company was left by me in the erroneous supposition that Messrs. Olney & Comstock were counsel to the Tripler Liquid Air Company, and the names of Messrs. Olney & Comstock were published as such counsel without their authority.

The chief counsel of the Tripler Liquid Air Company are and have been Messrs. Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley of 11 Broadway, New York, and the Rookery Building, Chicago, and with them we are now pleased to announce the association of Robert Mazet, 257 Broadway, New York. Our patent solicitors are H. A. West, 31 Nassau Street; Messrs. Kerr, Page & Cooper, 120 Broadway, New York, and W. A. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES E. TRIPLER,
President the Tripler Liquid Air Company.
New York, Feb. 27, 1900.

The Rotterdam to Carry Mails.

Arrangements having been made by the Federal authorities with the Holland-America Line to carry United States mails, the steamer Rotterdam, which will sail on Saturday, will on her outward voyage make a landing at Plymouth, England, to put ashore mails for Great Britain, proceeding thence, as usual, to Boulogne-sur-Mer and Rotterdam.

THIRD AVENUE FINANCES

Constant Rumors of Application for a Receiver.

DEPRECIATION OF THE STOCK

Five Mechanics' Liens Filed, Aggregating $1,993,067.39—$8,000,000 Needed to Meet Current Obligations.

Wall Street is considerably excited at present over constant rumors of a pending application for a receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Two lawyers were discussing the affairs of the corporation in a prominent law office indirectly conerned in the negotiations over the company's affairs when one of them was heard to remark yesterday that an application for a receiver for the road would be made to-day. A prominent Director of the company was asked about this, and said that he knew of no such pending application and presumed that none would be made so long as the negotiations to rehabilitate the company's affairs were still on. The protective committee for the creditors deny any immediate intention of applying for a receiver. Liens continue to be filed against the property by various creditors, and the stock took another big and sensational tumble on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

A report was printed yesterday to the effect that a telegram was sent to John D. Crimmins at Palm Beach, Fla., four or five days ago, asking him if he would accept the receivership if it were offered him, and that he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Crimmins, who has been in the city for the last two weeks and more, denied the story positively yesterday. He said that the subject had simply been mentioned to him at one time by friends, who had no authority to offer any receivership, his name among others being spoken of favorably, and that he had not expressed himself as to whether he should care to act.

There were conferences in plenty yesterday between the persons interested in the negotiations, who preserved their policy of reticence. It was definitely learned, however, just what the $8,000,000 needed by the Directors in order that the negotiations may go through are desired for, a matter in which Wall Street has hitherto been in the dark. They are simply to be applied to the payment of liabilities in process of formation. In other words, the floating debt now coming due at intervals amounts to some $22,000,000, and the syndicate is willing to furnish this, under the terms already agreed upon, which would give them control of the road, provided the stockholders can raise enough to meet the rest of the obligations to be faced, including prospective improvements and the completion of the new powerhouse. W. H. Curtiss, Treasurer of the road, is hard at work trying to raise the needed sum.

Mechanics' liens aggregating $1,993,067.39 were filed against the company in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The first to be filed was one of $232,602.82, by the Lorain Steel Company of Lorain, Ohio, against the Union Railroad and the Third Avenue Company as lessee. This was for material furnished from Nov. 30 to Dec. 28, 1899.

The same company filed a lien against the Third Avenue Company, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Company for $315,522.94. Stetson, Jennings & Russell of 15 Broad Street were the attorneys in both cases.

The largest lien filed was that of Isaac A. Hopper, which came next in order on the Clerk's docket. It is for $1,332,809.56, and represents work done and material furnished on the various lines of the road from July 10, 1899, to Feb. 24, 1900. Charles W. Dayton was the attorney who filed the lien.

John P. Kane & Co., sub-contractors under Naughton & Co., also filed a lien for $109,242.07 for cement, brick, and broken stone furnished for the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue lines from Nov. 1, 1899, to and including yesterday. This lien coming from sub-contractors under Naughton & Co. caused considerable surprise.

The last lien to be entered was that of Haskins & Coffin, for $2,800 for machinery furnished for the power house in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Mr. Dayton, the counsel who filed the lien for Isaac A. Hopper, said:

"This was the largest lien ever filed in this or in any other county so far as my knowledge goes I consider the condition of the Third Avenue Road a public calamity. It is one of the most important and profitable surface lines in the United States, and for it to get into this shape is a matter beyond my comprehension."

The stock lost 19¾ points yesterday in the course of over 71,000 shares' trading. It closed Monday at 71½, opened yesterday at 68, and sold down to 51, closing at 51¾.

It is related in Wall Street that the head of an old New York family died last April, leaving about 10,000 shares of stock and a small amount of realty. When his property was appraised a valuation of $230,000 was placed on the Third Avenue stock. Some of the heirs wanted to sell the stock at the price then prevailing, but one of them objected and threatened a suit. The stock was not sold, and as a consequence is now worth about $500,000, as against over $2,000,000, which could have been obtained for it. A number of other estates and individuals are said to have suffered in much the same way.

Is Your Weight What It Ought to Be?

So much weight to so much height—at such and such an age is proper proportion, and proportion is health and health is happiness. Is your weight what it ought to be? If you are thin, scrawny, run down, not getting the good out of your meals or yourself—below healthy weight—get

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Then try the scales. You'll find your cheerfulness and weight rise as equally as if they were yoked together.

That's what it is for—flesh and blood, nerve and tissue, strength and sleep, appetite and digestion.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh, of Indiana, Pa., writes: "I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 lbs. He now weighs 148 lbs., and is strong and healthy."

Refuse substitutes. Accept only Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking **WIGS** for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.
Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics,
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

DESKS.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW.
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

MR. DEPEW UPHOLDS THE ADMINISTRATION

Addresses the Senate on the Philippine Problem.

SAYS EXPANSION IS OLD

Maintains that the Islands Are Necessary from a Commercial Point of View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Depew of New York addressed the Senate to-day on the Philippine question. Previous announcement of the address drew a large attendance of Senators and a notable assemblage of spectators in the galleries. Aside from the eulogy he pronounced upon the late Vice President Hobart, this was Mr. Depew's first formal speech in the Senate, and particular interest was manifested in it. Senators on both sides of the Chamber gave him close attention.

Senator Depew was in the best of speaking form, and gratified those who came to listen to him both by his grace as an orator and by his animated and impressive discussion of the question which is now so absorbing and important to the people of the United States and the Philippines.

Mr. Depew addressed himself to the resolutions offered on the Philippine question, particularly to those proposed by Mr. Beveridge, (Ind.,) declaratory of a policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands. He strongly upheld the policy of the Administration. In the course of his address he said:

"In the wide range which has been given to the discussion of the Philippine subject many questions have been raised which, in my judgment, have been settled by events. They embrace our right to govern the Philippines, to stay there, the existence of a de facto Philippine Government, alleged understandings from our Government to the Filipino Government for a recognition of its independence, the title of the United States to the archipelago, the power of the United States to subdue insurrection within the islands, or to impose its laws upon their people, and the power, under the Constitution, for the United States to acquire Territories and to govern them, except under the familiar Territorial form, with the understanding that at the proper time they shall be admitted as States.

"Most of these questions are academic. We are in the Philippines; we are there to stay by conquest and by treaty rights. All which precedes the ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States is an academic question.

"I think it will be admitted that there was in the Far East no one who could bind our Government to treaty obligations. There has been read here a mass of serenade speeches and banquet addresses and letters from Consular agents of this country in China and the Philippines. A Consul has no diplomatic authority. His commission covers only commercial questions in the port where he resides. In the imperfections, which are still many, in our Consular service these positions are held in many places by foreigners who do not understand our institutions, who receive no salary that would tempt an American to take the place, and yet who occupy and administer important functions as the commercial agents of the Republic. Treaties involving recognitions of Governments and cessions of territories are not made by unauthorized persons in the enthusiasm of moonlight serenades or in the fervor of banquet addresses.

"Only the President of the United States could bind the country, and he only with the subsequent assent of the Senate. Only when war is progressing can the Commander in Chief of the army or the Admiral of the navy make a committal which the President would be bound in any form to consider or respect. Admiral Dewey alone had that power, and he most emphatically denies any committal whatever to Aguinaldo for the independence of his so-called Government. President Schurman also emphatically denies any committal on the subject on the part of the Philippine Commission. The various Generals of the army made no committals on their part. All the Consuls concerned positively denied having made any such suggestions.

AGUINALDO'S COURSE.

"The instant that there was brought to the notice of the President and the State Department a statement that unauthorized persons, holding commissions from the United States for another purpose, had made any such suggestions they were immediately and authoritatively repudiated.

"The alleged Government, called here the de facto Government of Aguinaldo, rests upon an equally flimsy basis. Spain had held these islands, with a slight interruption, when seized by Great Britain, for 300 years. Her sovereignty over them had been recognized by all the powers of Europe. Her bad government produced frequent insurrections, which were always suppressed and always local to one island or to a part of an island. Sometimes these insurrections were stirred up and promoted by the Captain General and Spanish officials for the purpose of securing the larger appropriations and the greater expenditures which war would permit, and in order to exercise the powers of martial law for robbery and the confiscation of rebel property.

"Aguinaldo headed one of these insurrections and formed a revolutionary Government, which, however, existed only on paper and governed nothing but the camp which he had in the mountains at Biac Na Bato. After continuing a desultory and mainly guerrilla warfare for months, he finally opened negotiations with the Spanish authorities, and sold his government to Spain for $800,000, of which $400,000 was paid down.

"So that at the time that Spain ceded the Philippine Islands to the United States by treaty she had as her title the sovereignty of 300 years, and had removed the cloud from her title by buying the claims of Aguinaldo's Government. The transaction stands unique in the history of Governments. If Aguinaldo's authority constituted a Government. It is the first time in ancient or modern days when a power claiming sovereignty, asking for recognition from foreign States, for a valuable consideration, which was agreed to, gave a quit claim of all its rights, its properties, and its powers.

"But for our demonstrated power appealing so dramatically to the Eastern imagination, Aguinaldo would have remained reveling in Hongkong and his followers humbly subservient to the rule of Spain. The signing of the terms of peace and the surrender of Manila to our naval and land forces occurred at the same moment of time. Dewey and Merritt refused to permit the troops of Aguinaldo to enter and loot the city, and forced them to withdraw to a safe distance. The peace treaty, guaranteeing the rights of property in the island by the United States, dissipated the hopes and dreams of the Filipino leaders of division and enjoyment of the confiscated property of the religious societies, the wealth of the Church, and the riches of the Spanish residents.

"Then, and not until then, did Aguinaldo and his party become insurrectionists against the authority of the United States; then, inflaming an ignorant population with lies about the Government and purposes of this country, he received the support which has required a large army to suppress. This people had been cheated and robbed of their rights for centuries. They had never known the blessings of liberty and law, nor what they mean. It was easy for the rebel chiefs to make them believe that we came to plunder and oppress.

THE BEGINNING OF EXPANSION.

"Territorially, constitutionally, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court the United States have been expanding for nearly a century. At the close of the Administration of Washington our country was bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Ohio River. England on the north and Spain and France south and west blocked the possibilities of development and commercial power. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, of the strict-construction theory of the Constitution, and of the extreme doctrine of State rights. He is claimed by the anti-expansion party to-day as their example and guide. He saw that the West must have an outlet or the fairest portion of our country remain a wilderness. He opened negotiations with Napoleon for a harbor at the mouth of the Mississippi and transit over its waters.

"Monroe followed Jefferson's example, and in 1819 bought Florida from Spain for five millions, and Pierce Arizona from Mexico for ten millions, while Seward secured Alaska from Russia for seven millions. Texas came in by annexation, and we claimed and Great Britain yielded Oregon to be ours by right of discovery, because an adventurous Yankee skipper had explored the Columbia River. Mexico lay at our feet crushed and bleeding after the war, but by the treaty of peace we gave her fifteen millions for California and New Mexico, and assumed the debt of three millions five hundred thousand which she owed to American citizens. Under the same broad, generous, and wise policy of dealing with defeated enemies, in confirming the title we had by conquest to the Philippines, we have conceded to Spain for her rights and sovereignty twenty millions.

"Our country on this continent, and without including the Spanish islands, numbers 3,692,123 square miles. Washington governed a republic of 1,378,981 square miles, and 2,313,144 have been added from the close of his Administration to the beginning of President McKinley's. For ninety-seven years we have, in the exercise of that sovereign power which is inherent in nations, gained property by all the processes known to government, but we have waged no war for conquest or subjugation. Whether our territories have come by conquest and treaty, by purchase, annexation, or discovery, the people, Congress, and the country are unanimous in the affirmation of our title. The time will be brief until by similar unanimity Puerto Rico and Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines, are held to be equally and sacredly territory of the United States."

RIGHT TO GOVERN.

"Many honest minds have been confused by the supposed application of the consent of the governed to the government which Congress provides for new Territories or colonies, and that it is impossible to rule them except by the usual Territorial process until by right they are admitted into the Union as States. Here again a study of the past removes these difficulties. Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, and that is the one act which he directed should be engraved upon his tomb. He certainly knew the breadth and limitations of its axioms. The government which he organized for the Territory of Louisiana had every element which has been denounced as despotism in the Philippines.

"The act of Oct. 31, 1803, passed by Congress, and signed by Jefferson, vested—

"All military, civil, and judicial powers in such person or persons and to be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct.

"There was no consultation with the inhabitants, no participation in their government accorded them, and no rights assured to them except "the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion." It is no answer to this precedent to say that because there were only 30,000 white people in the Territory it was unnecessary to gain their consent. The constitutional rights of 30,000 are as precious and as sacred as the rights of 30,000,000. From 1803, when this colonial and imperial government was imposed upon Louisiana, until 1819, when Florida was conquered, purchased, and ceded by Spain, was ample time in which to discover a vital blow at the Declaration of Independence and a deadly assault upon the Constitution of the United States.

"Sixteen years of legislative action, judicial examination, and decision, and popular discussion had intervened since Jefferson's arbitrary government had been imposed on Louisiana; but again, and in the same terms, did Congress, March 3, 1819, pass and President Monroe approve an act for the government of Florida, vesting—

"All civil, military, and judicial powers in such person or persons and to be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

"When this pure colonial and unrepresentative government was extended over Florida, that Territory was not a wilderness. It had been settled for 200 years, and, in addition to its Spanish, French, and English inhabitants, had several flourishing American settlements.

"From 1798 down to 1849 the statesmen and jurists whose names and fame are our most precious heritage framed governments for Mississippi, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oregon, and Minnesota. Some of these Territories were within the limits of the original thirteen colonies and States, and some in our after-acquired possessions, and to all of them were extended certain specific laws of the United States, but, as if to emphasize the power of Congress in their government, the 'Constitution and laws' of the United States were not extended over any of them.

"In still further emphasizing the power to govern, to grant, and to withhold, the acts of 1850 and afterward, establishing Territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, departed from this unbroken line of legislation and specifically made the Constitution and laws of the United States of the same force and effect as in the United States, the language of the laws indicating that without their legislation they did not operate.

"Citizen is a broad generalization. In one sense it includes all the inhabitants of every age and sex under the jurisdiction of the United States, and to all of them are guaranteed protection for life, liberty, property, and religion. In another and larger way it means those who, in addition to these rights, are entitled to the suffrage, to trial by jury, and to every privilege and protection under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The right to vote and participate in the government has been treated with singular freedom. Property qualification or tax, or both, as a prerequisite to vote, was common in all the States until 1821 and in Rhode Island until 1888.

"Our friends in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana who stand shivering with fear lest the Filipinos, by becoming citizens, will have the constitutional right to vote, or by being deprived of that vote will become the victims of a despotism more autocratic than Russia, have found no difficulty in excluding from the ballot a large number of their citizens. South Carolina, by the new Constitution of the State, makes the requisite for voting the ability to read understandingly the Constitution of the United States, and the possession of $300 worth of property. If this test were imposed on the Filipinos it would effectually deprive the whole native population of the suffrage.

"They make for their denial of the consent of the governed the ingenious plea that neither by the Declaration of Independence nor the Constitution did the negroes acquire rights or recognition; that the fathers never meant to include them. Certainly, if this be true, it applies with greater force to the alien races who inhabit the Philippine Islands, whose existence was unknown to the signers of the Declaration, the framers of the Constitution, or, in the langge of that instrument, to 'We, the people of the United States,' who, 'to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

"By uniform legislation from the formation of the Republic and by repeated and clear decisions of the Supreme Court these principles are established: First, that the Constitution thus formed was meant for the States in the Union as they severally adopted it. Second, that it becomes operative upon every State subsequently admitted into the Union. Third, that it does not extend by its own force over territory acquired after the adoption of the Constitution, but that Congress has the power to grant so much of its provisions as it deems wise.

"The third section of Article IV. of the Constitution says:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States.

"The sixth article of the Constitution says:

"All treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land.

"Here is the charter for the government and the duty to hold and govern the Philippines. By the treaty with France for Louisiana, with Spain for Florida, and with Mexico for territories acquired, the ceding nations reserved specific rights for their inhabitants and a pledge of future Statehood. The treaty of Paris with Spain stands alone in the baldness of the cession. Spain reserved nothing by treaty rights for her subjects in the Pacific islands and the archipelago.

"The ratification of this treaty by the Senate made it, in the language of the Constitution, 'the supreme law of the land.' The President and Congress have no discretion. They must obey this law. They must hold these territories as they must hold New Mexico. They must provide government for them as they must also for Alaska. They must suppress insurrection by the same right and duty as they did when Geronimo and his tribe rebelled in Arizona.

"The fears daily expressed by Senators of disastrous consequences to ourselves from the productions and industries of these islands have no justification in the long experience of other nations. Great Britain has found her best markets in her colonies and no invasion of her industries from them. The same is true of the crowded, highly organized, and sensitive industrial interests of Holland. The people of the temperate zones govern all tropical countries outside the Americas. The northern races are the migrators, the colonizers, the rulers, and the organizers of the productive energies of the world. There is a closeness and contact between all parts of the lands and peoples which are under one general government.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

"Though Great Britain has no greater commercial advantages with her colonies than other and competing countries, yet she furnishes 45 per cent. of their imports, and if analyzed so as to select only the articles she produces the proportion would be greater. The rapid development of wants and ability to gratify them created by civilization and stable government will enormously increase the consumption and purchasing power of the inhabitants of our island possessions.

"America and Europe are the beneficiaries and the victims of the marvelous development of the nineteenth century. Electricity, steam, and invention have stimulated production beyond living limits, unless new markets can be discovered. The great migrations of ancient and modern times appear insignificant when compared with the exodus from Europe in the last seventy-five years. The figures reach the enormous volume of 17,000,000 of human beings whose exile from home and country has been mainly enforced by congestion from overproduction and revolution in employments by inventions and development in the arts and industries. Our fertile lands have attracted most of them, but they are practically exhausted, and now the world's problem of markets for the surplus of farms and factories, or low wages, want or employment, idleness, and want is near our own doors.

"The markets for the products of our farms and factories accessible by the Atlantic Ocean will soon be filled. But across the Pacific are limitless opportunities. Within a distance from Manila not much greater than Havana from New York live 900,000,000 of people, purchasing now annually from all nations, of the things which we produce, to the sum of a thousand millions of dollars, of which we furnish 5 per cent. And yet, with our Pacific Coast and its enterprising people the opening of the canal across the isthmus and an American merchant marine that 5 per cent. should be 50. With railroads opening up these countries and civilization stimulating their people, the possible increase in their trade dazzles the imagination.

"To relieve home congestion, starvation, and revolution, England, Germany, and France are increasing their armies, enlarging their fleets, and either waging war or on the eve of great conflicts while partitioning Africa, threatening China, seizing Asiatic principalities, and madly building railroads across the Continents of Asia and Africa. By victorious war and triumphant diplomacy we are in our own territory within easy reach, at Manila, of China, Siam, Korea, Annam, the East Indies, and Japan. Without war or entangling alliances we will have equal rights with other nations to the ports of the Orient, with all that it means for the demonstrated superiority of our manufactures and the surplus harvests of our farms.

CUBA AN OBJECT LESSON.

"This is not a sordid view, nor can any right apprehension of our Philippine policy or our relations to our island colonies be sordid or purely commercial. In spite of ourselves we have colonial possessions. We have no policy to declare, no glittering resolutions or proclamations to make, and in the future to embarrass us. We will stamp out the insurrection and establish a stable government. We will organize local government. We will constitute courts. We will insure with the whole power of the United States security for life and property, freedom of religion, and the equal and just administration of the law.

"The kindergarten of liberty, under competent instructors, rapidly develops its pupils for larger responsibilities for citizenship, respect for law, for judicial duties and for a constantly increasing share in their local and general assemblies. One year of rule by the United States in Cuba is a convincing object lesson. Brigands have become farmers, and revolutionists conservative citizens. Order has taken the place of anarchy, and law of license. The Cubans are developing their industries and rapidly acquiring habits of self-government. So the uplifting of the people of the Philippines to the comprehension and practice of order, industry, respect for individual rights, confidence and then participation in government will add enormously to their happiness and reciprocally to the strength, prosperity, and power of our country."

As Mr. Depew concluded his peroration, in which he pictured commerce and civilization proceeding hand in hand, the galleries were swept with hearty applause. The demonstration called out not only an admonition from the Chair, but a sharp protest from Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) He said that during the past year there had been a marked departure from the rule requring that there should be no demonstration of approval or disapproval. He though the public ought to be informed that a repetition of such demonstration would result not merely in an admonition from the Chair, but in an enforcement of the rule.

QUAY'S CASE DISCUSSED.

Turley Resumes His Argument Against Admission—Penrose Determined to Get Final Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—During the session of the Senate to-day Mr. Turley (Dem., Tenn.,) resumed his speech begun yesterday on the case relating to the seating of Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania. He was interrupted by Mr. Penrose (Rep., Penn.,) at the point where he was maintaining that the framers of the Constitution intended that the Legislature, and not the Governor, should name the Senators, except under certain circumstances presented clearly by the Constitution.

Mr. Penrose inquired if it were not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Senate at all times should be full, so that in view of such important matters as the Force bill, an impeachment trial or some similar case coming before the Senate, any of which might hinge upon one vote, the States might have equal representation.

Mr. Turley replied that that was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, but it would not necessarily follow that the Senate at all times could be kept full. Mr. Turley, in a colloquy with Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,)) called attention to the fact that another objection to an appointment being made by a Governor was that the Governor did not always represent the people as did the Legislature.

Mr. Spooner inquired what would be done in the event of an insurrection breaking out in the State and dispersing the Legislature, and thus preventing it from electing a Senator.

"Well," responded Mr. Turley, "it is my idea that if the insurrection attained such magnitude as to disperse the Legislature it would be pretty likely to have the Governor running, too."

To this Mr. Spooner replied that the Governor could not very well be "dispersed," and that within the limits of the State he had ample authority to make any proper appointment. Reference being made to the appointment of Senators by Governors who differed from the Legislatures in politics, Mr. Penrose called attention to the fact that Mr. Allen, a Populist, had been appointed by a Governor elected at the same time as the Legislature which had chosen a Republican Senator.

Mr. Turley discussed the precedents bearing upon the pending case, maintaining that from 1825 to the present time not one case could be found in support of the contention of Mr. Quay's supporters.

"It is impossible to find in all the records a precedent for this case," declared Mr. Turley. "To sum up the matter, I may say that where the Legislature, either before or after the happening of the vacancy, has had opportunity to fill the vacancy and has failed to do so, the Governor under every precedent for seventy-five years had no authority to make the appointment. That is the consistent rule of the Senate for three quarters of a century.

"This being the only body which can construe this particular clause of the Constitution, are we to say in 1898, when Mr. Corbett was knocking at the doors of the Senate, one thing, and in 1900, when Mr. Quay is knocking at the doors, another thing?"

Mr. Turley deprecated any question of personality entering into such a case as the present one, and he hoped Senators would regard it purely as a constitutional question.

After Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) had made an explanation of his vote in the Mantle case and had declared his purpose to stand by the Senate's action in the Corbett case, the Quay case was laid aside. Mr. Penrose gave notice that he would call up the case to-morrow and every legislative day thereafter, his intention being only to give way to consideration of the conference report on the Financial bill, which is privileged.

AGAINST THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

House Committee Will Report a Bill Favored by New Yorkers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A delegation from New York City and Staten Island, representing the commercial and navigation interests and the masters and pilots, was before the House Committee on Commerce today in advocacy of the bill of Representative Muller (Dem., N. Y.,) for the diminution of the fumes and smoke from the factories along the Kill von Kull, in New York Harbor. The delegation included Sidney F. Rawson, Erastus Wiman, County Engineer Morrison, Capt. Dow of the Pilots' Association, and Messrs. Kniff and Pendleton of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce.

A letter was read from Lieut. Friemont, the Naval Supervisor of New York Harbor, setting forth the menace to navigation caused by these fumes, which, he said, settled down on the harbor, and were worse at times than sea fogs. Mr. Wiman stated that the Kill von Kull took rank in extent of traffic with the Sault Ste. Marie or the Suez, or that of the Detroit River, on which a commercial traffic equal to London and Liverpool combined existed. He said that three-fourths of all the coal which moves the spindles of New England is carried on this strait, and that a commerce existed within a radius of a mile and a quarter of it in seagoing ships equal to that of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore combined.

Capt. Dow said the masters and pilots of New York Harbor were united against this menace, which obscured the lights, caused frequent collisions, and threatened the lives of those on ships.

After the hearing the committee held an executive session, and unanimously agreed to report the bill favorably. It confers large powers on the Supervisor of the harbor to warn and then prosecute those who cause smoke, fumes, gases, &c., to overspread the harbor. The offense is made triable in the United States courts as a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

MR. ROOT ON ARMY NEEDS.

The Secretary Explains His Bill to Increase the Efficiency of the Military Forces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Root to-day appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs and made a strong appeal to the committee to report favorably the bill drafted by him to increase the efficiency of the army. The Secretary said in part:

"The bill is limited to three subjects—(1) Promotion in the line, (2) tenure of staff appointments and the relations between the staff and line, (3) reorganization of the artillery. The provision as to line promotion is that every third promotion to the office of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel shall be by selection, leaving the other two-thirds to be as at present, by seniority.

"Under the present law, which permits promotion only by seniority, the President is prohibited from recognizing meritorious or gallant conduct, the most effective and brilliant service must go unrewarded, the thoughtful, devoted, and ambitious young man is precluded from advancing himself by his own exertion a hair's breadth beyond the indolent, the dull, and the inefficient man who is just able to perform duty enough to keep from being turned out of the service. The impartiality of the selection is safeguarded by the provision of the bill that the promotion shall be made from a list of three officers selected from the grade from which the promotion is to be made by a board of officers of superior rank convened for that purpose, and sworn to make the selection according to the merit and fitness of the candidate as shown by his service records. From these three the President is to make the nomination, which has again to pass the ordeal of confirmation by the Senate.

"The sections relating to staff organizations provide for the abolition of the present system of permanent staff appointments and for the substitution of details from the line to the staff for periods of four years, unless sooner terminated by the President, with the requirement that upon the expiration of a detail the officer shall serve at least one year in the line before he is eligible for another detail. I think the change will break up and prevent the tendency to bureaucratic government, of which there is always danger, and will increase the efficiency, both of the line and the staff."

He then explained the provisions of the bill in detail, dwelling especially on those relating to the artillery. An increase of 6,500 men, almost all in the coast artillery, had been provided for, but the increase would be spread over five years, and in order to avoid raising any question as to the size of our army at this time, the 1,500 increase each year would be made only by recruiting that many fewer in other arms of the service.

Members of the committee asked many questions and showed great interest in the Secretary's statement.

BILL TO BENEFIT SHAFTER.

Committee Acts Favorably on the Measure by a Divided Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day acted favorably on the bill giving one Chaplain for each regiment and giving the Adjutant General of the Assembly the rank of Major General. Favorable action was also taken on the bills providing dentists for the army and establishing a military hospital at Hot Springs, S. D.

Section 2, which is intended to apply to Gen. Shafter, brought out a motion by Mr. Jett of Illinois to strike out, which failed The bill as a whole was then agreed to by a divided vote.

The section referring to Gen. Shafter is the one whereby the President is authorized to select from the retired list of the army an officer not above the rank of a Brigadier General, who may have distinguished himself during the war with Spain, in command of a separate army, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be Major General, United States Army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of F. H. Parker to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul at Chung King, China—Henry B. Miller of Oregon.

Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, United States Army—Daniel Vanvoorhis of Ohio.

Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—Daniel W. Blake of Mississippi.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Howard R. Perry, Seventh Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed Feb. 12, to examine candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, vice First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who is hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Sixth Artillery, is transferred from Battery D to Battery I of that regiment, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the Commanding General for further orders.

Capt. Luis Ostheim, First Artillery, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Georgia, and join his battery.

A board of officers, to consist of Major John G. D. Knight (Corps of Engineers), Major George E. Pond (Quartermasters' Department), Major Charles Richard (Surgeon), Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb (Seventh Artillery), and First Lieut. Robert H. Allen (Fourteenth Infantry), will convene at Forth Leavenworth, Kansas, March 6, to report upon the location of certain public buildings.

Major David L. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, will proceed from San Francisco to Washington and report to the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence for temporary duty.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Murphy is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola. Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at Detroit, and ordered home to wait orders.

Capt. H. C. Taylor is detached from the War College, March 16, and ordered to command the Vermont March 17.

Capt. M. Miller is detached from the Vermont on reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne is detached from the Independence, and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Monongahela has arrived at St. Thomas.

The Prairie has sailed from South Shields for Rouen.

The Caesar has sailed from San Juan for Port Royal.

The Buffalo will be employed in training landsmen, and will be commissioned about April 1.

The Wilmington has arrived at Buenos Ayres.

The United States Coast-Survey Ship Blake is at St. Thomas.

The New York has arrived at Port au Prince.

Hurt on a Ferryboat.

The ferryboat Orange of the Barclay Street line was entering her slip at Hoboken shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tide and wind swung her around and caused her to strike against the rack. A young woman who was descending from the upper cabin, and a man who was about to emerge from the cabin to the deck, were thrown down. The woman received a severe cut on the head, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. She gave her name as Annie Kennedy, and said she lived in Baltic Street, Brooklyn. The man was not badly hurt, and declined to give his name.

Dr. Niles Elected Secretary.

The Parochial Missions Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday elected the Rev. Dr. C. M. Niles of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, provisional General Secretary to serve for three months.

SLAVERY IN HAWAII?

Pettigrew Wants Labor Contracts Made Since Aug. 12, 1898, Declared Void.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The question of practical slavery in Hawaii, which every one thought had been settled, again took up the major part of the debate on the bill today, in consequence of a discovery made by Senator Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.,) that the provisions adopted against contract labor might be successfully evaded. In the course of his speech Mr. Pettigrew gave a most blood-curdling description of the nature of the so-called contract labor system. He proposed an amendment stringent enough to make certain the abolition of the system, and it was adopted.

Mr. Pettigrew's description of the conditions of slavery, as he called it, included an account of physical outrages inflicted on the slaves. He showed that victims kept in slavery on remote islands and maltreated and tortured had escaped to Honolulu, where they had been recaptured and turned back to the overseer. This had been going on since Hawaii was annexed, and he cited one case in which the captured runaway appealed to the courts, and it was held that the United States laws did not interfere with his being returned to slavery.

Being asked what was the technical name of the crime for which runaway laborers were sentenced to imprisonment, he replied that it was "violation of contract."

"It is the custom," he said, "to whip them, knock them down, beat them, and abuse them in any manner that suits the fancy of the overseer; and these slaves are white men. These plantations are on the remote islands and are generally visited by steamboats only when they go there to take away the sugar. These slaves have no chance to hear from the world, and they will never hear of this law we have enacted unless we make it somebody's duty to go and tell them.

"But our amendment prohibits criminal proceedings against runaway laborers," said Mr. Spooner.

"Yes, but it allows a civil remedy," replied Mr. Pettigrew, "and they can enact laws by which they can get judgments against the runaway slaves and then provide that they can work out the judgment. The Supreme Court of Hawaii has decided that the imprisonment is by civil process. Your amendment provides that a civil action can be prosecuted on these slave contracts. I am not willing for these slave traders bring in 30,000 slaves, as they have done since we annexed Hawaii, and then have any remedy under heaven."

Mr. Pettigrew was asked how long a term could be imposed on a runaway laborer, and he replied that the man could be imprisoned for life, unless he went back to the plantation from which he had escaped. "And this has been done under the American flag," said he, "since we annexed the archipelago."

He cited the case of an Austrian laborer who had been whipped and beaten by an overseer until he succeeded in escaping, and upon his recapture he had, after a vain appeal for protection under American law, accepted an indefinite term of imprisonment rather than return to the mercies of the overseer.

Mr. Cullom announced his readiness to accept Mr. Pettigrew's amendment, and it was passed without opposition.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) offered a substitute for his postal savings bank amendment offered yesterday.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) appealed to Mr. Butler to withdraw the amendment, urging him to bring in a well-matured bill establishing a postal savings bank system throughout the United States and promising to support such a measure. Mr. Butler withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment providing for the payment by the United States of all sums now on deposit in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank. It was adopted.

It was agreed that a final vote on the bill and amendments would be taken before adjournment to-morrow.

GILLMORE HOMEWARD BOUND.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Gilmore, leader of the Yorktown's little band, which was held captive by the Filipinos for so many months, has started on his way home from Manila on the Solace.

He is in company with the following naval officers: Lieut. Commander C. E. Vreeland, Lieut. M. H Signor, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan, Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, Lieut. J. G. Quinby, Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, Lieut. L. R. De Steiguer, Lieut. W. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. K. Harrison, Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, Lieut. R. Spear, Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, Paymaster George G. Seibels, and Lieut. W. R. A. Rooney.

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The War Department received to-day from Gen. Otis the following list of deaths that have occurred among our military forces in the Philippines:

Accidental—Nov. 7, William E. Brace, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry, explosion of guncotton. Suicide—Feb. 23, George N. Knox, D, Sixth Artillery; Feb. 2, John C. Hudson, C, Twenty-third Infantry. Drowned—Feb. 19, Herman Rogers, I, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Rio San Juan. Variola—Feb. 23, Ernest W. Schoomaker, E, Fourth Cavalry; Leroy Watkins, Corporal, F, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 26, Henry W. Couch, C, Thirty-third Infantry; Feb. 19, Luther M. Rauss, M, Thirty-second Infantry; Jan. 13, Frank M. Holliday, F, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 22, E. L. Deming, Corporal, G, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 21, Walter S. Hemphill, I, Thirty-third Infantry; Feb. 5, Leonidas F. Walker, Corporal, E, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Fever—Malaria, Feb. 18, Warren Coyle, I, Fourth Cavalry; Feb. 7, Edwin S. Larking, F, Sixteenth Infantry; Feb. 28, De Witt C. Hyatt, K, Forty-first Infantry; Feb. 5, Richard Richards, E, Thirty-fourth Infantry; typhoid, Jan. 16, Fred Armstrong, E, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Feb. 16, Charles F. Blair, I, Fourth Infantry; Feb. 22, Elmer F. Price, F, Fourth Cavalry; Feb. 19, John S. Ney, H, Ninth Infantry; Feb. 2, John W. Payge, E, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Dysentery—Feb. 7, Henry J. McDole, D, Thirteenth Infantry; Feb. 15, William G. Samuels, F, Twelfth Infantry; Feb. 20, William F. Spilker, Sergeant, B, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Clarence A. Thomson, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Pneumonia—Feb. 15, Stephen Hall, Corporal, D, Ninth Infantry; Feb. 20, Everett T. Card, Fourth Infantry. Nephritis—Jan. 25, John Loffler, F, Third Cavalry; Feb. 19, Lewis W. Ellis, I, Thirty-second Infantry. Appendicitis—Feb. 7, Fred M. Dudley, L, Fortieth Infantry. Septicaemia—Feb. 19, Prenney Humphreys, A, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Feb. 22, Richard T. Frank, C, Third Infantry. Rubeola—Jan. 1, Fred D. Day, C, Thirty-fourth Infantry. Organic Heart Disease—Feb. 3, Henry Bacon, H, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis—Feb. 16, Bert W. Hayden, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

PHILIPPINE REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The War Department to-day announced the customs receipts in the Philippine Islands by ports for the month of November.

The total amount of import duties collected was $927,607, of which $293,400 was collected at Manila, $18,836 at Iloilo, and $15,371 at Cebu. The total amount of export duties collected was $24,912, of which $8,679.77 was collected at Manila, $1,759.09 at Iloilo, and $14,473.41 at Cebu.

Other dues collected brought the total collection of customs in the islands for the month up to $369,308, of which $318,504 was collected at Manila, $20,743 at Iloilo, and $30,059 at Cebu.

SHIPS TO COME HOME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The further increase, by the acquisition of three more Spanish gunboats, of Admiral Watson's naval force in the Philippines, as reported by the Admiral yesterday, will, it is believed, make it possible for the Navy Department at an early day to recall some of the larger vessels now in the Philippines.

Admiral Watson's acquisitions are larger vessels than the mosquito fleet bought in upon the Spanish evacuation of the island. The General Alva is a vessel of 522 tons, and, being fitted for the transportation of troops, will be valuable in changing the garrisons among the various islands. The Quiros and the Villalobos are gunboats of 347 tons displacement, large enough to make the round trip between Hongkong and Manila.

There is no longer any need for armored vessels in the Philippines, for these little gunboats are really more effective for the suppression of illicit communication between the islands. The Oregon and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, being without any protective sheathing, rapidly foul and deteriorate in the warm waters of the China Sea, and as their personnel is very much needed to man some of the new ships which must be commissioned, it is probable they will soon be ordered home.

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Three-piece Parlor Suit, inlaid mahogany veneered frames, spring seats, covered with satin damask in your choice of several colors, value, $17.50; our price, $14.99.

Five-piece Parlor Suit, handsome croched mahogany frame inlaid with pearl, artistically upholstered with rich satin damask in your choice of colors, $55.99.

Five-piece Overstuffed Parlor Suit, including sofa, tete-a-tete, two reception chairs and large arm chair, splendidly upholstered with satin damask in your choice of colors, $55.99.

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The Mattress is the first matter to consider. We have considered it thoroughly. The result is: Macy's

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PROGRESS NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It does not help the Philippine policy of the Administration to remind the anti-imperialists of South Carolina and Louisiana that their laws have been cunningly contrived to deprive the blacks of their constitutional right to vote; and that if their wicked system were applied in the Philippines the entire native population, for whose rights they are so solicitous, would be disfranchised. Two wrongs can never make a right. The Democrats of the two Southern States mentioned by Senator DEPEW might treat the blacks in the most outrageous manner, yet hold perfectly sound views about the Philippines.

The New York Senator was upon much firmer ground when in his speech yesterday he advanced these propositions:

By uniform legislation from the formation of the Republic and by repeated and clear decisions of the Supreme Court these principles are established: First, that the Constitution thus formed was meant for the States in the Union as they severally adopted it. Second, that it becomes operative upon every State subsequently admitted into the Union. Third, that it does not extend by its own force over territory acquired after the adoption of the Constitution, but that Congress has the power to grant so much of its provisions as it deems wise.

The first two of these positions will be disputed by nobody. The third is the denial of the old ex proprio vigore doctrine of CALHOUN. He contended that the powers of the Constitution extended of themselves without legislation by Congress to all territory acquired by the United States. It was the slaveholders' argument, made to show that slavery could exist under the protection of the Constitution in the new Territory. The decisions of the Supreme Court do not sustain it, and it is not to be defended to-day by any better arguments than CALHOUN brought to its support. On the other hand, the Supreme Court held in regard to the newly acquired Territory of Louisiana that "we find Congress possessing and exercising the absolute and undisputed power of governing and legislating for the Territory of New Orleans." HENRY ADAMS says in his history of the act establishing a form of government for the territory purchased of France that "the bill seemed to set the new territory apart as a peculiar estate to be governed by the power employed in the right to acquire it." The citizens of Louisiana did not become vested with the rights of citizens of other parts of the Union.

Mr. DEPEW is again upon solid ground when he says of the anti-imperialist vaporings about a "despotism" in the Philippines that they show "singular ignorance or misapprehension of the constitutional limitation upon our powers and the spirit of our institutions." All that talk is simply silly and as unworthy of its authors as it is of its audience.

We shall establish no despotism in the Philippines because there is not, never was, and probably never will be a President of the United States who could be guilty of attempting to accomplish what he would not be permitted to do, and what would be the reverse of advantageous to himself and to the Nation. We shall give them a Government which will protect them in the enjoyment of their just rights and under which they will advance toward the condition of complete self-government as rapidly as they are capable of doing.

The Constitution will not tie our hands in the East. That instrument was not intended to hold the American people stock still in their tracks. It was never intended to put a veto on progress. It is not a dead and rigidly fixed body of law pertinent only to the conditions existing in 1789. As President CLEVELAND said of the Monroe doctrine, it is applicable to every stage of our National existence.

"MODIFYING" THE SPECIAL TARIFF.

The "modifications" of the special tariff for Puerto Rico effected at the Republican conference on Monday evening are practically unimportant and theoretically absurd.

Undoubtedly the differential of 85 per cent. in favor of Puerto Rican products now proposed will give them all access to our markets at profitable prices. But so would the 75 per cent. of differential proposed in the original bill of the Ways and Means Committee, or rather in the first substitute submitted by that committee for the original bill. The hardship of the unmodified bill consisted in the import duties into Puerto Rico upon our products. These are virtually all taxes upon food, and taxes upon the food of people officially reported by our representative to be starving. The inhumanity is not affected, is scarcely lessened, by the modification. If a tax upon rice, the staple food of the islanders, is cruel at 25 per cent. of the value, as it is, it does not become humane when it is reduced to a tax of 15 per cent.

The apologetic avowal that the bill is to last only two years and is to be enacted on account of the pressing present need of a revenue for and from the island, does not lessen the inhumanity of these taxes on the food of the people. On the contrary, it aggravates it. As The Herald pertinently points out, it would have been much more to the point to remit the tax for two years and then to apply it when the islanders were in a better condition to stand it. Meanwhile the financial needs of the island could have been supplied by an advance of money and the issue of bonds repayable out of taxes levied upon some other system than that of customs duties, and upon other articles than food.

But the chief defense of the measure has all along been that of the Constitutional "principle." This has been the burden of the Republican speeches, like those of Mr. BOUTELL and Mr. BROWN on Monday. One of these admitted that it was of trifling consequence whether the products of Puerto Rico came in free or not, but it would be of great consequence whether the products of the Philippines did. That is to say, it is the business of Congress to treat the Puerto Ricans cruelly to show that it has the right to do so. The contention is most absurd, because, as we have pointed out half a dozen times, nothing could be simpler than to save the question of Constitutional right by reserving it in the bill itself which established free trade with Puerto Rico. But the apology and the limitation which constitute the modifications simply and seriously weaken the position of those who propose and of those who accept them upon the question of Constitutional rights.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

The important communication of a staff correspondent of THE TIMES in Havana, which we published yesterday morning, shows very clearly the great progress that has been made in settling the vital questions arising in Cuba. It "outlined the plans about ready for official announcement," and may be relied on as a substantially accurate and complete statement of those plans.

It is the clear duty of the United States in the delicate and responsible relation that it sustains toward the present and future inhabitants of the island to provide a plan of government that shall be not only sufficient for actual needs, but adequate to the safe and beneficent development of free institutions hereafter. Toward this end no better beginning could be made than is described by our correspondent. This embraces the determination of the conditions of suffrage in the first, or municipal, elections. These are simple. The vote is accorded to native Cubans who can read and write or have $250 worth of property, to all men whose names were carried on the rolls of the Cuban Army, and to all Spaniards who do not choose to retain their allegiance to Spain. This would seem to include all who have a true and substantive stake in the country and are fitted to take part in the administration of affairs. The voters thus qualified will elect the municipal officers, both executive and legislative. In other words, the powers of government in all local matters will rest in the hands of the men elected by those who pay the expenses arising in connection with these matters, and who profit or suffer by the way in which they are conducted.

This is, in short, an experiment in Cuban self-government, and one of a most radical sort. Its operation will afford a test of the readiness of the people of the island to assume further responsibilities. It will at the same time be a school in which this readiness will be promoted. The smaller and more immediate responsibilities are not different in kind so much as in degree from the larger and more remote. It is a wise plan to have begun with the processes that were really the basis of the success attained by American communities. The result will be watched with intense interest not only in this country, but the world over. It is encouraging to know that it is awaited with confidence by the American officers in Cuba who are best acquainted with the conditions and who devised the plan now about to be applied.

THE STANDARD OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION.

When Mr. JAMES C. CARTER said to the Bar Association on Monday evening that Justice FITZGERALD'S appointment of CARROLL as receiver was an abuse of official discretion, and that it was confounding right with moral duty to hold that a Judge could appoint any one he might choose as receiver, he went to the heart of the unfortunate and mischievous situation created by Justice FITZGERALD'S action.

With the expediency of the action of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association in recommending the presentation of the matter to the State Assembly it is not now necessary to deal. The association has passed upon it and has declined to act on the recommendation. The fact that interests the public is that the committee, composed of some of the most trusted and honored members of the bar of the city, with the President of the association at its head, reported that "the due administration of justice, the dignity of the Supreme Court, the respect which is due its members, and the interests which are represented by the bar," required action by the Assembly and recommended that the Bar Association should ask the Assembly to take such action. It is to be noted that in the course of the discussion on this recommendation no one undertook to defend the appointment of CARROLL as the best that could have been made or as one that justified itself. The most that could be said for him was that there was no distinct provision or rule of law that forbade a Judge to select him. The most enthusiastic friends of Justice FITZGERALD did not venture to assert that CARROLL'S appointment was fit to be made; they had to content themselves with the statement that it was not conspicuously so unfit as to place it beyond the legal discretion of the Court to make it. One gentleman, referring to CARROLL'S record as a witness before the Mazet committee, said that he had not been made out more dishonest than any one else, and alluded to the disclosures as to men of the opposite party. The general tone of the opponents of the report was apologetic. It was by no means indicative of pride in the justice or deep confidence in the standard of judicial discretion he follows and represents.

It is easy to imagine JOHN F. CARROLL entirely satisfied with the result of the deliberations of the Bar Association and the gratification of RICHARD CROKER at the "vindication" of his deputy will be unbounded. There will be rejoicing wherever the evil notion that Mr. CROKER candidly upheld before the Mazet committee as to judicial "patronage" is approved. Every greedy place hunter who longs for the favors of political Judges and hopes to thrive at the expense of litigants, every daughter of the horseleech hanging about the parlors of the Democratic Club and making the lives of sensitive Judges miserable with importunity, will be delighted with the outcome of the "attack" on Justice FITZGERALD. But we cannot imagine—and if we could, we should not like to imagine—Justice FITZGERALD equally pleased. Doubtless he is glad that the chance of his being subjected to an impeachment trial is greatly lessened. But he cannot think that the respect for him as a Judge has been increased or even that it has not suffered diminution. What is worse for a high-minded man, he cannot help feeling that the respect felt by the bar and by the public for the court of which he is a member has been impaired by the revelation of the standard of judicial discretion he has adopted.

In the meanwhile we wish to express emphatically our sense of the public service performed by the Executive Committee of the Bar Association in pressing the matter as it has done. It cannot fail to have its effect on the public mind and on the minds of the judiciary. The Justice in question would not, we are sure, repeat the terrible blunder into which he fell so easily, and other Judges will be fortified against the influence that may urge like action. If our readers will glance at the letter of a lawyer in another column, a member of the association who voted against the resolution of the committee, he will see that the action of the association was far from a "vindication" of Justice FITZGERALD, and that it is likely hereafter to be extremely unpleasant for any Judge who may wish to follow his example to face the scrutiny of the association.

W. J. BRYAN RIGHT FOR ONCE.

Mr. BRYAN cannot talk all the time without now and then speaking words of truth and soberness. We agree with two propositions stated in the following reply of the Democratic and Populist chief in answer to the question whether the silver sentiment was dying out:

No, it is not dying out, and the editors who continue to say that it is know better. The action of the Republican Party in amending the Currency bill as a last resort, so as to revive the promise of international bimetallism, is a confession that the gold standard is not satisfactory, and no Republican editor can explain that amendment except by acknowledging that it is an attempt to thrust fraud upon the American people.

The first assertion must be taken subjectively. In regions exterior to Mr. BRYAN the silver sentiment has pretty much got through dying out. It is a memory, the reminiscence of a habit or state of mind, not a sentiment, passion, or motive of action. But in the mind and bosom of BRYAN the sentiment lives. There it is deathless. It fills him and inspires him far more than the cause of anti-imperialism, for which he does only perfunctory lip service, and opposition to trusts, which he knows to be a practical question beyond his powers of understanding.

But he never in his life said a truer thing than that the bimetallism amendment to the Senate Currency bill was an "attempt to thrust fraud upon the American people." It is quite impossible to fool BRYAN as to silver frauds. He is an expert.

We shrink from a contemplation of the pain that will be inflicted upon those sanguine anti-imperial foes of WILLIAM MCKINLEY who had concluded that the silver question was "a back number" by these evidences of the continued devotion to that cause of the only opponent of the Administration who stands a ghost of a chance of being nominated at Kansas City.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Of course the representatives of the owners of Madison Square Garden cannot be blamed for trying to sell their property to the Government for a Post Office. Such a sale would enable them to unload a burden some of them have been carrying for many years for the benefit of all the rest of us, and which they may well desire that somebody else shall now take up. Neither can the representatives of the Government be blamed for desiring to acquire a site for the Post Office which is at least far more eligible than the site now occupied for that purpose. It is admitted that it is not the best site that could be chosen, not that in which the postal business could be done with most regard for the public convenience. All that is claimed for it is that it is the most available site within the limits of the appropriation, and that which can be most readily and reasonably acquired for the reason that the present owners find it unprofitable and an elephant on their hands.

But both these points of view leave out another point of view not less important than themselves. They ignore the importance of the civic and municipal function which the amphitheatre of the Madison Square Garden now fulfills, and has fulfilled ever since its erection. There are certain shows and celebrations which cannot be given anywhere else, and which add immensely to the attractiveness of the city, and also to the profits of the men who do business in it, that simply could not be given in the absence of a Madison Square Garden to give them in. The Horse Show is the most conspicuous of these entertainments. It cannot be rivaled or approached in any other American city, mainly for want of so good a place in which to hold it. It is safe to say that it is the municipal possession which is most envied to New York by citizens of the other great cities.

Why should it not be made, in name as well as in fact, a municipal possession, as other things have been, through private munificence? The proposition is by no means so startling or so anomalous as it may at the first glance seem. The city is empowered, under its charter, to acquire real estate "for any public use or purpose." Surely there is no difference in principle between acquiring land for the purpose of public entertainment and instruction and devoting to such a purpose land of which the title is already in the city. And this latter has repeatedly been done, with the general approbation. For the New York Public Library the city has given both ground and building. For the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for the Museum of Natural History, for the Zoological Garden, for the Botanical Garden, it has given the land. In all these cases it has gone into partnership with private munificence and public spirit. None of these enterprises, perhaps, could sustain itself but for the perfectly legitimate assistance it has derived from being made free of rent and taxes. Here is another public enterprise not less important, which has been demonstrated not to be self-sustaining purely as a commercial enterprise. Why should the city not lend its countenance to this also?

It is to be noted that in every one of the other cases private citizens have given earnest of public spirit and munificence before the city has been called in to aid. That condition should not be relaxed in this instance. If there is in the community enough of interest in the purposes which the Madison Square Garden subserves to induce subscribers to make a free gift to the city of the building of the Madison Square Garden, they would have made out an excellent case for the city to treat them as it has treated other admirable and public-spirited enterprises, by aiding them to carry on their public work. This it could do by taking title to the land on which the building stands. As a continuous corporation the city could not lose by such an investment. In fact, it would be a good investment, since it would be provided that after a certain or an uncertain term of years, when the place should have outlived its usefulness as a unique place of public entertainment, the whole property should revert to the city, to be put to the more profitable uses for which it would have become ready. A generation, or a quarter of a century, would probably accomplish this transformation. The sole question is, or ought to be, whether there is public spirit enough among the rich men of New York to retain for public uses the place which has so admirably served those uses ever since it was built. The contributors to this purpose would deserve, and would receive, the honors due to public benefactors, such honor as every visitor to the Museum of Art pays to Mr. MARQUAND and every visitor to the Museum of Natural History to Mr. JESUP; such honor as future visitors to the New York Public Library will pay to the memories of ASTOR and LENOX and TILDEN.

NUGGETS.

This Serious World.

"Young man, this is a serious world."
"I know it, uncle. It's so serious that it makes me laugh."—Boston Courier.

His Suit Suits.

Dasher—Why do you wear such awfully loud clothes, old chap?

Masher—So that I cawn't heah my tailor when he comes awound to collect the bill, don't you know.—Richmond Dispatch.

Getting Ahead of Him.

"You spend your money lavishly," some one suggested.

"True," replied the billionaire, "but I would rather spend it myself than wait for my partner to sue me for it."—Chicago Post.

Expansion.

"Madam," said the agent, "I am selling a condensed history of the United States. May I show—"

"No," she interrupted, "we don't want anything condensed. We've decided to give up our flat and take a house this Spring."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Best Odds.

"Some professor says that only 10 per cent. of the marriages are happy ones."

"Well," replied the sweet young thing, "even in that case let us remember that the odds on marital happiness are about 10 per cent. better than those on a happy spinsterhood."—Chicago Post.

HEART'S SUNSHINE.

Anne B. Wheeler in Boston Transcript.

Oh, if only those who love us
Would but tell us while we live,
And not wait until life's journey
Ended is, before they give
The smile we hungered after,
Tender words we longed to hear,
Which we listened for, but vainly
For many a weary year.

There is much of pain and sorrow
All must bear, and bear alone,
Yet how helpful is the sunshine
Of a cheery look and tone!
How it brightens up life's pathway,
And dispels the shadows grim,
And restores our shattered idols,
Which we built in days now dim.

Then bestow your sunshine freely!
Let it shine from out your eyes,
Let it speak in warm hand pressures,
Let it breathe in heartfelt sighs,
Let it cheer the fainting spirit
Of some brother in distress,
Let it thrill our jarring voices
With a note of tenderness.

For in serving fellow-mortals
We best serve the Father, too,
And in lightening their burdens
Ours grow light and fade from view.
And a sympathetic nature
That vibrates to others' needs
Is a bit of God's own sunshine
Quickening to noble deeds.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Second Afternoon Concert of the Kneisel Quartet at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet of Boston gave the second of its three afternoon entertainments of chamber music yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Dittersdorf's quartet in E flat, Schumann's in A minor, and Beethoven's in C sharp minor. This was a programme to test the purity of the taste of the admirers of the organization, and it must be said that they stood the shock extremely well, considering how completely the town is at present given over to the worship of soloists. The music of the afternoon was all good, and it increased in seriousness of interest from the beginning to the end. The Dittersdorf composition was, of course, the easiest for the hearers. It pleased rather by its quaintness than by any other striking quality, and its simplicity of construction rendered it agreeable as a sort of consommé before the solids of the feast.

The Schumann work heard yesterday is one of the three quartets from this master's pen. It was written in 1842, and is still worth hearing, though it cannot be said to be in the purest quartet style. Schumann had not at the time emancipated himself from the dominance of the piano, and the work shows it in some places. Neither had he gained assurance in writing for other instruments sufficient to avoid following the lead of Beethoven, and this is clearly shown by the resemblance of the opening measure of the slow movement to that of the Ninth Symphony. But, nevertheless, the quartet contains many beautiful thought and some admirable instrumental effects. The C sharp minor quartet of Beethoven is one of the two composed in 1826. It is the fourteenth of his quartets, the other being the sixteenth and last. It is generally conceded to be one of the most wonderful productions of the immortal master. In these last quartets, written at the solicitation of Prince Nicolas von Galitzen, Beethoven threw over the strict sonata form and permitted himself to follow the plan of his emotional conception. For a considerable time this fact caused the many to whom form was perceptible and spirit incommunicable to underestimate their value. But now they are accepted as the loftiest expositions of the soul of Beethoven.

The Kneisel Quartet has been heard to better advantage than it was yesterday afternoon. Something in the atmosphere must have been unfavorable to the instruments, for there was some impurity of tone at times, and in several places the work of the quartet was a trifle rough. These shortcomings must be mentioned because they are of such rare occurrence in the performances of this organization. The reading of the Schumann work was charming in its bouyant freshness and intelligence. The Beethoven number was performed with that reverent devotion and earnestness for which this quartet is notable. But it is impossible to deny that, while the presentation was perfect in technical smoothness and unanimity, there was a deficiency in warmth. One sought in vain for the deeper tones of that marvellous first movement. Yet perhaps it is hypercritical to ask for more than was given. And certainly we must always be grateful for any performance in which so much is done for the honor of Beethoven. That it was not all that was possible was perhaps due to causes not patent to the hearer. The next concert of the organization will take place next Tuesday evening.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

First Performance This Season of the Scherzo of the Trilogy.

The third evening of the series devoted to the presentation of the dramas of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" arrived last night, and "Seigfried" was heard for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House. Although the performance began at 7 o'clock there was a determination on the part of most of those who had secured seats to hear the beginning of the work, and few were the late comers. There is a bright and joyous atmosphere about "Siegfried" that makes it a welcome member of the trilogy. It has well been called the scherzo of this great musical work in four movements. The spirit of indomitable youth inspires the drama throughout, and the music is filled with a joyousness that is not to be found generally in the other dramas of the series. The triumph of love and youth in the last scene is always a point of climax in the performance of the trilogy in its entirety, and the irresistible appeal of the most potent of all dramatic material is bound to make itself felt when this masterpiece is given. Perhaps this appeal came with more than ordinary seductiveness last night because the lovely drama had been held in reserve so long. It is one of the works least frequently heard at the Metropolitan—probably because it does not afford an opportunity for a striking combination of vocal stars.

The performance last night was one of uneven merit, possessing, as it did, some striking excellencies and some equally striking defects. The general result was marred by the inability of the voice of Andreas Dippel, the Siegfried, to cope with the volume of sound poured out by the orchestra. This defect was partly due to overenthusiasm on the part of Mr. Paur, who permitted the musicians to be too prominent in many passages. Mr. Dippel's Siegfried has been praised here before for its youthfulness of appearance and action and its general fidelity to the purposes of the composer, and this praise can be repeated to-day.

If, however, there was any bright particular star in last night's performance, it was Mr. Hans Breuer, who appeared as Mime for the first time here. There are no words of commendation too strong for his performance. It was simply great. In the vocal treatment of the text it was wonderfully fine and rich in details. In action it was expressive, quaintly humorous in the proper places, and malign when necessary. Altogether, it was one of the most notable Wagnerian impersonations ever seen in the Metropolitan, and Baireuth is to be felicitated on the possession of such a Mime.

Mr. Fritz Friedrichs's Aberich was pitiably bad. The man cannot sing a note, and he did not act at all last night. The meaning of the part was wholly lost in his treatment. Mr. Van Rooy's Wotan is so familiar that there is no need of saying anything more than that it was as good as usual. Owing to the illness of Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mlle. Olitzka was the Erda. A mere statement of this lamentable fact is sufficient. Miss Suzanne Adams sang the voice of the first bird and, judging from the heavy manner in which she did so, one might have thought that the bird was one with wet feathers. The Brünnhilde was Mme. Nordica. Her appearance in "Siegfried" is so late that justice cannot be done her in a morning paper. But it may be recorded briefly that the eminent American soprano sustained the high note of excellence which she sounded early in the present season.

GRANT FAMILY DINNER.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Grant Family Association held its second annual dinner and reunion last night at the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue. The Association is composed of descendants of Matthew Grant, one of the founders of Windsor, Conn., who came to America in 1630.

George Grant Shriver of Rutherford, N. J., was the toastmaster, and the speakers included Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sister of Gen. U. S. Grant; Mrs. Isabella Grant Meredith of this city, and the Rev. Arthur H. Grant of Montclair, N. J. A paper was read by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, an honorary member of the association, on "Priscilla the Second." The first Priscilla was the wife of Matthew Grant, and yesterday was the two hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary of her birth.

MARSH COLLECTION SALE.

The sale of the art objects which belonged to the late Prof. C. C. Marsh of Yale University was continued at the galleries of the American Art Association yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon miscellaneous Japanese objects, including specimens of metal and lacquer work, were sold. There was only a fair attendance and the prices were as a rule small.

In the evening the oil paintings, water colors, and etchings were dispersed. There was a somewhat better attendance than in the afternoon, but no high prices were obtained. The etchings were most of them knocked down for less than $10 each, and only one of the water colors fetched $100. This was a Venetian scene by R. Swain Gifford, which was knocked down for that figure.

The oil paintings were all by American artists. The highest price was $300, at which figure the last lot offered, Gifford's "Early Days," was sold. A. T. Britcher's "Off North Head, Grand Menan," was sold for $200, Thomas Moran's "The Arkansas Divide" for $125, and "Winter Sunset," by Bolton Jones, for $115. A picture of the Matterhorn at sunrise, by Gifford, went for $100, and, with these exceptions, all of the seventy-five oil paintings were sold for less than $100 each.

Among the objects to be sold this afternoon are some Chinese enamels and Chinese decorated and single color porcelain.

AMERICAN ART AT PARIS.

The National Committee of the Fine Arts for the American display at the Paris Exposition yesterday issued the final and complete list of the works in oil, water color, and pastel which have been chosen to represent the work of American painters resident in America at the Paris Exposition. These number all told 160 examples, and will form 70 per cent. of the entire American exhibit of pictures in Paris. The remaining 30 per cent. will be contributed by American painters living in Paris, and these are being selected by the European jury appointed for that purpose. The Hanging Committee and the jury which is to give the awards have not yet been appointed. It is possible that it will be composed of Assistant Art Director Henry B. Snell, who will sail to-day on the Friesland for Paris, with an American painter resident in Europe, and Art Director Cauldwell as referee.

The list of paintings chosen, which follows herewith, will be studied with interest by American artists and art lovers. No selection that could have been made would have been free from criticism, and it is more than probable that the present list will be vigorously discussed everywhere in art circles. Most of the better painters, however, are represented, and those who criticise should remember that the committee has not in every case been able to obtain the examples of certain men whom they, with their critics might consider to be more representative than those they were, perforce, obliged to take, and had also to consider smallness of space, and numberless claims. Their probable and most sensible answer to the criticism and attacks that will be made upon them will be that of the Western pianist, over whose head hung a sign, "Don't Shoot; I'm Doing the Best I Can."

It is gratifying to note that Miss Cecilia Beaux is represented by those splendid examples "Mother and Daughter" and "Mother and Son"; William M. Chase by his "Lady with a White Shawl," "First Touch of Autumn," and the "Big Brass Bowl"; Charles H. Davis by his "Clouds Over Water," Winslow Homer by his "Maine Coast," and "All's Well," George Inness by "The Clouded Sun," "The Millpond," and the "Sunny Autumn Day," even if the "Gray Lowery Day" and "Wintry Morning—Montclair," could not be obtained; Robert C. Minor by his "Moonlight," Leonard Ochtman by his "Autumn Twilight," Sargent by his "Portrait of Miss Thomas," and J. Alden Weir by his "Noonday Rest." The dead Eichelberger is represented by his superb "Wave," and Wyant by "In the Adirondacks," and two other fine examples, and Homer Martin by perhaps the strongest of his latest works, "The Adirondacks" and "Westchester Hills." Where are Tryon, Twachtman, Rix, and other strong men? Space and time forbid further discussion this morning of the interesting list.

The following is a complete list of the paintings—oil, water color and pastel:

Allen, Thomas—"On Grassmere Meadows."
Anderson, A. A.—"Hon. Elihu Root."
Beaux, Cecilia—"Mother and Daughter," "Portrait, Mother and Son," "Portrait of Miss Fisher."
Beckwith, J. Carroll—"Portrait of Mrs. Beckwith."
Benson, Frank W.—"Children in the Woods," "The Sisters."
Blum, Robert—"The Ameya," "The Flower Market, Tokio."
Blakelock, R. A.—"Landscape."
Bogert, George H.—"Sea and Rain."
Bolton, Jones H.—"November."
Breckenridge, Hugh H.—"Lantern Glow" (pastel).
Brown, J. G.—"Heels Over Head."
Browne, Charles Francis—"Reflections."
Brush, George de Forest—"Mother and Child," "Mother and Child," "The Artist."
Bunce, W. Gedney—"Venice."
Burbank, E. A.—"Thi-ich-na-pa."
Butler, Howard Russell—"Clearing" (marine).
Chapman, Carlton T.—"The Oregon in Action," "Constitution and Guerriere."
Chase, William M.—"Lady with a White Shawl," "First Touch of Autumn," "The Big Brass Bowl."
Church, F. S.—"The Sorceress."
Clark, Walter—"New England Village."
Coffin, William A.—"Sunrise."
Coman, Charlotte B.—"A Winter Morning," water color: "A Hill of Hazel Bushes," water color.
Cooper, Emma L.—"The Breadwinner," water color.
Couse, E. Irving—"Along the Quai."
Cox, Louise—"Leonard."
Cox, Kenyon—"The Pursuit of the Ideal."
Crane, Bruce—"Signs of Spring."
Curran, Charles C.—"The Dew," "The Perls."
Curtis, Constance—"Joan," watercolor.
Davis, Charles H.—"Cloud Over Water," "Summer Evening."
Dearth, Henry G.—"Autumn."
De Camp, Joseph—"Woman Drying Her Hair."
Dessar, Louis P.—"Sheep in the Dunes," "Evening in Picardy."
Donoho, Ruger G.—"Moonlight in Egypt Lane."
Eakins, Thomas—"The 'Cello Player," "Salutat."
Eaton, Charles Warren—"The Marsh in Winter," pastel; "River at Evening," "Spirit of the Twilight," water color.
Eichelberger, R. H., deceased—"The Wave."
Ellis Harvey—"Silhouettes," water color.
Emmett, Lydia Field—"Garden Days."
Enneking, John J.—"Twilight."
Foss, Harriet C.—"Pink Phlox," pastel.
Foster, Benjamin—"Lulled by the Murmuring Stream."
Franzen, August—"Charity," "The Housebuilder."
Gallagher, Sears—"Foggy Weather," water color.
Gallison, H. H.—"A Gray Day."
Gauley, Robert D.—"Polly."
Gifford, R. Swain—"Headwaters of the Westport River."
Grothjean, Fanny—"The New Moon," "The August Moon," (pastel.)
Guy, Seymour J.—"Preparing for To-morrow," "Rest."
Harrison, Birge—"Moonrise Off Santa Barbara, Cal."
Hassam, Childe—"Snowy Day in Fifth Avenue, N. Y."
Hayden, Charles H.—"A Connecticut Hillside."
Herter, Albert—"Sorrow," (water color.)
Homer, Winslow—"The Fox Hunt," "The Maine Coast," "All's Well," "Summer Night."
Houston, Frances C.—"Portrait."
Hyde, W. H.—"Portrait."
Innes, George, (deceased)—"The Clouded Sun," "The Mill Pond," "Sunny Autumn Day."
Johnson, Eastman—"Prisoner of State."
Kaelen, S. C.—"Melting Snow," (pastel.)
Kendall, Sergeant—"St. Yves, Pray for Us," "Cloud Shadows."
Kendall, Margaret—"Pastures and Pudding Stones."
Kost, Frederick W.—"Old Vanderbilt Dock."
La Farge, John—"Girls Making 'Kava,' Samoa." "Mount Tohivea, Society Islands, 1891."
Lathrop, Francis—"Portrait of the Artist."
Lathrop, W. L.—"Gray Day."
Lee, Homer—"The Building of the Skyscraper."
Low, Will H.—"At the Spring."
MacChesney, Clara T.—"The Old Blind Fiddler," (water color.)
MacChesney, Clara T.—"Pomegranates," (water color.)
MacMonnies, Mary F.—"Lilies and Roses."
Martin, Homer, (deceased)—"Newport Neck," "The Adirondacks," and "Westchester Hills."
Maynard, George W.—"Strange Seas."
McIlhenny, Morgan C.—"On the Highlands," "November Evening."
Meakin, L. H.—"Eden Park Reservoir."
Metcalf, Willard L.—"Summer Twilight."
Millet, Francis D.—"The Expansionist."
Minor, Robert C.—"Moonlight."
Murphy, J. Francis—"Under Gray Skies," "Landscape."
Needham, Charles A.—"Park Snows." "A River Bank."
Nettleton, Walter.—"Early Snowfall."
Newman, R. L.—"Christ Stilling the Tempest."
Nichols, Rhoda Holmes.—"Search the Scriptures." (water color.)
Ochtman, Leonard.—"A Winter Morning," "Autumn Twilight."
Palmer, Walter L.—"The Senator's Birthplace," "San Marco, Venice."
Parrish, Maxfield—"The Sandman."
Parrish, Clara W.—"Portrait," pastel.
Perrine, Van D.—"The Flower Market in Winter."
Picknell, W. L., (deceased)—"Morning on the Loing."
Platt, Charles A.—"Winter Landscape," "Clouds."
Porter, Benjamin C.—"Portrait of Mrs. P.," "Portrait of Master P."
Poore, H. P.—"The Wounded Hound."
Proctor, Phimster A.—"A Puma."
Ranger, Henry W.—"Brooklyn Bridge," "Becky Cole's Hill."
Redfield, E. W.—"Road to Edge Hill."
Reid, Robert—"Azalia."
Rehn, F. K. M.—"A Northwester in Gloucester Harbor."
Robinson, Theodore, (deceased)—"The Canal," "Woman at Piano."
Robinson, Will S.—"Early Evening."
Sargent, John S.—"Portrait of Miss Thomas, President."
Saxton, John G.—"Sunset in the Dunes."
Schofield, J. Elmer—"January Evening."
Schreyvogel, Charles—"My Bunkie."
Scott, B. M.—"Yellow Roses," water color.
Sears, Sarah—"Romola."
Sears, Sara C.+"Portrait of Lady in White," pastel.
Sharp, J. H.—"Head of Cheyenne."
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet—"Portrait Study," water color.
Snell, Henry B.—"Twilight at Sea."
Steele, Theodore C.—"The Bloom of the Grape."
Sterner, Albert—"Portrait of a Lady," (water color;) "Mother and Child," (water color.)
Tarbell, Edmund C.—"The Venetian Blind," "Across the Room."
Thayer, Abbott—"Brother and Sister," "Young Woman," "Virgin Enthroned."
Taber, Edward M., (deceased)—"Mount Mansfield in Winter."
Van Boskerck, Robert—"Landscape."
Vinton, Frederic P.—"Portrait of the Hon. Alanson W. Beard."
Vonnoh, Robert W.—"Miss Mildred Blair," "Little Louise," (portrait.)
Wall, A. Bryan—"Sheep."
Walker, Horatio—"Spring Plowing."
Weir, J. Alden—"The Ice Cutters," "Portrait of Young Girl in Gray," "Noonday Rest."
Weir, John F.—"Roses."
Wiles, Irving R.—"Portraits."
Woodbury, Charles H.—"The Green Mill," "A Rock in the Sea."
Woodbury, Marcia O.—"The Smoker," (water color,) "Mother and Daughter," (water color.)
Wuerpel, Edmund H.—"Dreaming Waters."
Wyant, A. H., (deceased.)—"Moonlight and Forest," "In the Adirondacks," "The Sunlit Vale."

HISSES GREET AN EMPEROR'S PLAY

"THE IRON TOOTH" PRESENTED

Berlin Public Does Not Take Kindly to the Work of Kaiser Wilhelm.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The premiere to-night of "Der Eisen Zahn," ("The Iron Tooth,") at the Royal Theatre was a notable event, socially and artistically. All the tickets had been sold nine days ago, and the house was packed. On the left side sat the Court people, the officials and the military dignitaries. In the centre Court box were the Imperial Aides de Camp, the Minister of the Royal Household, Herr von Wedel; the Chief of the Civil Cabinet, Baron von Lucanus, and the Chief of the Military Cabinet, Gen. von Hahnke. The side Court boxes were occupied by ladies of the Court. The scene was one of unusual elegance.

Emperor William appeared during the second act and sat almost unobserved and quite alone in the royal orchestra box, screened from observation by the drapery.

After the first act there was complete silence. After the second and third there was rather vigorous applause, but from the parquette, where the critics and literary people sat, and from the second and third galleries, there came a piercing storm of hisses. The Emperor, whose collaboration with Capt. Lauf in the play is well known, was highly displeased. Capt. Lauf took a cup of tea with his Majesty after the third act, having twice answered calls from the boxes and elsewhere and having come before the curtain as pale as a ghost. Then he with the Emperor left the theatre, which caused a sensation.

Neither the Empress nor the Imperial Princes attended, quite contrary to the previous arrangement.

The public verdict on the play is that it is verbose, although containing fine dramatic passages, and too palpably glorifies the Hohenzollern hero who put down the Berlin rebellion in 1447.

The acting was excellent throughout, especially that of Herr Matkowsky, as Frederick of Hohenzollern, and of Fraulein Poppe.

CONFETTI BATTLES IN PARIS.

French Throngs Enjoy Themselves in Mardi Gras Festivities.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A drizzling rain and a leaden sky this afternoon threatened to make the Fête of Mardi Gras a complete failure, so far as Paris is concerned. Nevertheless, a good number of people gathered along the boulevards where confetti battles were allowed, and, splashing through the mud and rain, exchanged volleys of these festal missiles.

As evening approached, however, the rain ceased. Crowds flocked to the Avenue des Champs Elysées and the boulevards, where all the stores were closed, and soon the traditional gayety of the Parisians asserted itself and King Carnival reigned supreme.

From one end of Paris to the other the air was filled with clouds of confetti, especially in front of the cafés. A living sea of merrymakers thronged the principal thoroughfares, and the sidewalks and roadways were inches deep with confetti, as though Paris had passed through a variegated snowstorm.

LORD LYVEDEN DEAD.

Once a Diplomat, but Retired from Public Life Many Years Ago.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord Lyveden is dead.

Fitzpatrick Henry Vernon, second Baron Lyveden, was known as a promising diplomat in the forties and early fifties, but afterward retired from public life, and did not, after succeeding his father in the peerage, even take part in the deliberations of the House of Lords. He was born in April, 1824, and after being educated at Eton and at Durham University became, in 1846, an attaché at Madrid. From there he went to Hanover, and afterward became an attaché of the British Embassy at Berlin. In 1850 he became private secretary to Lord Seymour, afterward the

HENRI DE REGNIER HERE

French Poet Greatly Impressed by the City Sky Line.

DISCUSSES THE SYMBOLISTS

Also Talks About the Dreyfus Case and the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry—Where He Will Lecture.

M. Henri de Régnier, the French poet and author, arrived in this city yesterday on board the French Line steamship La Normandie. With him came his wife, herself a poet and the daughter of a poet, José Marie de Hérédia, of the French Academy. The de Régniers are at present the guests of J. H. Hyde of 11 East Fortieth Street. M. de Régnier realizes that his visit has been eagerly awaited by French students in this country, principally from the fact that at his lectures at Harvard and elsewhere he will have considerable to say concerning the so-called symbolistic or "decadent" school of French poetry, of which he is to-day the most eminent exponent.

In appearance M. de Régnier is very unlike the typical Frenchman. Even his conversation is rarely punctuated with the shrug, the gesture from the wrist, or other commonly supposed Gallic modes of emphasis. He speaks slowly, with an easy, flexible voice, and yet with precision and exactness. He is a tall man, but walks with the student's stoop. A long, drooping brown mustache flanks a massive jaw. A monocle dangles by a cord from his neck, but he rarely adjusts it.

He said he was particularly pleased to visit America, and was quite sure the extended journeys he had planned to take would be of great interest and infinite value to him.

"I like this air of New York," he said. "The cold I do not mind. It is so clear and fresh and full of light. I was particularly struck with the appearance of the city as we came up the bay. The sky line is superb and yet mysterious. At first sight the tops of the sky-scrapers (frotteurs du ciel) seemed like ever so many little isolated châteaus on the summit of a grand mountain. Then, as we approached nearer we saw that they were merely the tops of gigantic buildings, and that beneath them, almost at our feet, a vast city was gradually unfolding itself to view. The vastness of the scene, and its great beauty of sky line, really astonished me very much. I had never seen anything like it. The Statue of Liberty, too, appeared more gigantic and magnificent than I had ever imagined it to be."

M. de Régnier did not take an active part in the recent social and political questions which have followed upon the heels of the Dreyfus case, nor even at the most exciting period of the cause célèbre itself did he particularly interest himself in it, he said. He expressed great and abiding faith in the survival and the supremacy of that which is best in France.

"Nobody in Paris to-day talks about the Dreyfus case," he said. "Even the Dreyfusards themselves are divided into three camps—those who want what they call 'complete justice' for the pardoned man; those who, while still believing in his innocence, are yet satisfied with the purifying results of the Rennes court-martial and the subsequent pardon, and those who, while believing the proceedings of the court most unjust, would nevertheless strenuously oppose any attempt to reopen the case on account of the social and political excitement to which such action would subject France.

"Personally I was not opposed to revision. I believed that all possible light should be thrown upon the case, and I am convinced that all possible light was thrown upon it. And my conviction remains, that if Capt. Dreyfus was not guilty of high treason in fact he was at least guilty of a deplorable indiscretion.

"I hardly see," he continued, "how the case can be raked up again. The new fact (fait nouveau) which alone could bring the case for the second time before the Cour de Cassation cannot be discovered. In any case Esterhazy, who by some is thought to be preparing to make certain revelations, would not be considered a reputable witness."

In regard to the present French Government M. de Régnier said:

"The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry will, I doubt not, survive the exposition; but after—. The Minister of War, de Galliffet, has certainly shown himself to be as admirable an administrator as he was a soldier. It is, however, his career in the army rather than the reforms that he has undertaken which has made him popular. The popularity of Gen. Mercier, who has just been elected to the Senate—for there is no doubt that he has an immense and growing following—is due to the very fact which foreigners have remorselessly criticised—his unswerving devotion to the traditions and the honor of the French Army during those trying days at Rennes. He is a thorough Republican and has absolutely no Royalist proclivities, in spite of what some journals may say to the contrary."

At Harvard M. de Régnier will lecture under the auspices of the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard. He will also deliver a series of "conférences" at the Universities of Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and Chicago, and at some minor colleges. He has been invited to lecture in San Francisco, as far north as Portland, Oregon, and as far South as New Orleans. Naturally, he will be chiefly occupied with explaining and elucidating the poets of his own particular school—Paul Verlaine, Stéphane Mallarmé, Leconte de Lisle, and others. "The point that many critics of this falsely called 'decadent' school have ignored," he said, "is the fact that all true poets of all countries are more or less symbolists. It is not the actual, lexicographic meaning of the word that inspires the imagination, but the sound of the word itself or its peculiar significance in the phrase in which it occurs. It is quite true that some of Mallarmé's lines are unintelligible to many Frenchmen. But is this not also true of some excellent English poets among their own people? Paul Verlaine is, of course, clearer to the general reader, but we realize the beauty of song in much of Mallarmé's verse; its tones appeal to us, its music stirs the emotions.

"Is it not worth while to discover what the poet really had in mind? I think so, just as many people here and in England think so, too, in regard to their own great poets. And this primarily is what I have come here to do—to try to show just what symbolic verse is, and its undoubted benefit to French literature, and I hope to show that the verse of the poets who are wrongly called 'decadent' is worthy of study, and that reward will certainly come to those who will peruse their verse with patience and in the proper spirit.

"Remember symbolism in poetry is not a means, but an end. The prose realist employs such words and in such a way as will best describe a thing or emotion as it actually exists. He neither invites the imagination of his reader nor leaves room for it. It is the function of the poet, on the contrary, to express his own emotions. He realizes that his ideas are beautiful. He would convey them to the reader as they are. It is then that the poverty of common speech forces him to place known words in uncommon sequence or to resurrect an archaism that his idea may be better expressed. He is in no sense an analyst of emotions, but an artist, pure and simple; his function is not with life and nature, but with the imagination."

M. de Régnier appeared highly appreciative of the aims of the Harvard Club, under whose auspices MM. Brunnetière, Doumic and Rod have already been well and intelligently received by students of French literature; and he vouchsafed the idea that while books were good to read, personal contact with the men who wrote them was much more satisfactory to both reader and author.

Reverting to his sojourn in America, he said:

"My first visit will, of course, be paid to Harvard. I go to Boston to-morrow. I shall probably begin my conférences at Columbia in about a month. I shall then travel west, as far as San Francisco, I hope. I hardly think that I shall try Oregon, although I may go to New Orleans."

Death of Joshua W. Davis.

Joshua Williams Davis, for years a prominent Stock Exchange broker, died yesterday at his home, 26 West Fifty-first Street, of heart disease. He had been ill about two months.

Mr. Davis was head of the firm of J. W. Davis & Co. of 9 Broad Street and 333 Madison Avenue. He was born on Staten Island about sixty years ago, and started work as a clerk in the financial district of this city. He was formerly in the firm of Barton, Minis & Co., and started the firm of J. W. Davis & Co., in 1885. Since May, 1885, he had served continuously on the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, and since May, 1886, on its Committee of Arrangements. He represented the Vanderbilts in many important matters. Mr. Davis was a member of the Metropolitan and Union and South Side Sportsmen's Clubs. He is survived by a widow and two children.

The funeral will take place to-morrow and the burial will be on Staten Island.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ellsworth—Van Rensselaer.

Mr. John Magee Ellsworth and Miss Elizabeth R. Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, were married at 3:30 P. M. yesterday in Grace Church Chantry. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, assisted by the Rev. F. B. Reazer of St. Mark's Church, West Orange, N. J. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer. Her gown was of white satin veiled with chiffon and lace, and her veil of rare old lace was fastened with orange blossoms. The lace was a family heirloom, and has been worn by many successive brides. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, and wore about her neck a chain, a fine thread of gold, on which was suspended the bridegroom's present, a pendant formed of three large pearls. She had no attendants. Mr. John Magee, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, a brother of the bride; Mr. Philip M. Lydig, the bride's cousin; Mr. Seth Sprague, and Mr. Louis Boissevain. After the ceremony there was a reception for the relatives at the Brevoort House. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. John H. Heckscher, an aunt of the bride, the wedding was very quiet and much smaller than originally intended. There were about 175 persons at the ceremony, among whom were Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer, Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr., Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. De Saulles, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Magee, Master George Magee, Mrs. Boissevain, Miss Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, Miss Georgiana Heckscher, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mr. John K. Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Lewis C. Jones, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. McClintock, Mr. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mr. Coster Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Beach, Mr. D. N. Beach, Mr. George Beach, Mr. Duncan Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Delafield, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crosby, Miss May Waddington, Mr. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. De Saulles, Miss Caroline De Saulles, Mr. Langer De Saulles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Julia Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. Charles R. Coster, Mrs. T. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Miss Martha Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Oswald Jackson, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Miss Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Miss G. L. Wilmerding, Mrs. John Magee, Mrs. Seelye, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mr. Henry S. Wardner, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedy, Countess d'Arschot, Mr. and Mrs. John A. King, and Mrs. Eben Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth will sail for Europe on the Germanic March 7, to be absent about a year.

Lentilhon—Brown.

Mr. Eugene Lentilhon and Miss Florence Bergh Brown, daughter of Mrs. E. Bergh Brown of 309 Madison Avenue, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. P. Parker Morgan, assisted by Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, performed the ceremony. Miss Brown, who entered the church on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. Walter Jennings, wore a white satin gown trimmed with point lace and a veil of point lace, she being the third bride in her family who has worn this veil. She carried a white Prayer Book with a marker made of an orchid and a fall of lilies of the valley. Her only attendant, Miss Mollie Holden of Boston, was gowned in pale yellow silk, with a yellow straw hat trimmed with daisies, and carried a muff of daisies, which was suspended on a daisy chain that passed around her neck. The bridegroom's brother, Mr. Edward Lentilhon, was his best man, and the ushers were Mr. Arthur Whitney, Mr. A. W. S. Cochrane, Mr. Richard King, and Mr. W. A. Pentz. The decorations, by Thorley, were for the church, palms and ferns with white lilies on the altar, white roses on the choir stalls, and garlands of white lilies and violets on the chancel rail. At the reception at the residence of the bride's mother the young couple received standing in a bower of growing palms and white lilies. Garlands of smilax caught with yellow tulips and daffodils were twined around the balusters and newel posts. Mrs. Bergh Brown was gowned in black moire pailleted in jet, and Miss Brown, the bride's aunt, wore a costume of black velvet trimmed with Chantilly lace.

Bates—Crawford.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The wedding to-day of Miss Louise Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford, to Hayden James Bates of New York, at Grace Episcopal Church, was a brilliant affair. The maid of honor was Miss Hortense Mitchell, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence Higinbotham, Miss Marguerite Mitchell, Miss Louise Dubarry of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Elsie Wardner of Milwaukee.

The best man was Clifford Drake of New York. The ushers were Eckstein Norton, Mr. Tilden of New York, Frederick E. Wheeler of Buffalo, James O. Heyworth, Alden Freeman of New York, and J. Hardin of Evanston. The bridal gown was of white velvet trimmed with point lace. A point lace veil was worn, and there was a full court train, carried by the bride's little niece, Elizabeth Crawford, and little Katharyn Chandler.

The bridesmaids wore blue chiffon costumes with white velvet. They wore picture hats of white lace, with delicate blue ostrich tips, and instead of bouquets carried muffs of white chiffon and lace. A reception to 500 friends followed at the Crawford home. Mr. and Mrs. Bates left during the afternoon for a visit to Asheville, N. C.

Blossom—Buck.

Miss Madeline Buck, daughter of Dudley Buck, the well-known composer and organist, of 34 Sydney Place, Brooklyn, was married yesterday afternoon to Francis Blossom of Manhattan in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, at Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn. The rector of the church, the Rev. S. D. McConnell, performed the ceremony. Miss Grace Murray was maid of honor and Edward L. Blossom, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Harriet M. Buck of Buffalo and Miss Margaret Blossom of this borough.

Siefke—Windolph.

Miss Emma Anna Windolph, daughter of Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph, was married yesterday to Henry Siefke, son of the late Alderman Siefke, at the Marble Collegiate Church, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. David Burrell. The maid of honor was Miss Lydia Windolph. The bridesmaids were the Misses Minnie Appel, Frida K. Beneche, Anna Klinker, Emily Windolph, Mary Sauer, and Anna May Hannaway. Arthur P. Windolph was best man. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Holland House.

Spear—Hermance.

Mr. Luther Wesley Spear of Springfield, Mass., and Miss Minnie Louise Hermance, a great-grandniece of Commodore Vanderbilt, were married yesterday noon in Grace Church Chantry by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Miss Hermance was given away by her guardian, Mr. John Bogert. The bride wore a traveling dress of gray cloth, with hat to match. A small breakfast at the Waldorf followed the ceremony, which was a very quiet and small one.

Jones—Taylor.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Miss Annie Gray Taylor, only daughter of Mrs. George Taylor of this city and niece of the Hon. Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, was married this evening to James Kimbrough Jones, Jr., son of United States Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas. The Rev. Archibald Carr officiated at the ceremony, which was held in the parlors of the West End Hotel.

Woodbridge—Brownell.

In the Second Unitarian Church, in Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday Miss Laura Brownell was married to Charles Edwards Woodbridge. Miss Etheldred Abbot of Wellesley College attended the bride. The bridegroom's best man was Albert Brockway. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, in State Street.

St. Cecile Lodge Entertainment.

The thirty-sixth annual entertainment of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, F. and A. M., was given yesterday afternoon at Chickering Hall. The first part of the entertainment consisted of a band concert by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band. The programme also included numbers by Miss Belle Thorne Perlet, soprano; John Sparger, violinist, and J. Aldrich Libbey, baritone.

SONS OF REVOLUTION VOTE

Supporters of Regular Ticket Claim They Have Won.

ANONYMOUS WRITER SCORED

Resolution Adopted Calling for His Detection and Punishment—Waiting for the Returns.

Studied courtesy marked the debate which preceded the balloting at the annual election of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Sherry's last night. There was much bitter feeling, which was vented by both sides upon the author of an anonymous printed circular savagely attacking the regular ticket, which had been received through the mails by a large number of those present in the course of the preceding thirty-six hours.

Both factions vied with each other in denouncing this unknown until Compatriot Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers presented a resolution calling for his detection and punishment, and also urging that the person or persons who have given information of the dissensions in the society to THE NEW YORK TIMES be discovered and dealt with. Before this motion was put, however, William R. Ellis, who has led the opposition to the regulars, sprang to his feet and shouted:

"I was the person interviewed by the reporters, and what I said to the reporters I will stand by. You can get together and expel me if you like."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Compatriots Walter S. Carter, Judge Hiram R. Steele, W. W. Bliven, Henry W. Sackett, and Col. H. H. Adams were appointed to conduct the investigation and fix the punishment.

The differences in the society are on questions of finance. The opposition charged undue extravagance in maintaining headquarters with a stenographer, in getting out an expensive year book, and in expensive gifts and testimonials. One count is that while retiring minor officials have received testimonials ranging from $50 to $75, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who served the society as President for years, received a token charged only at $10. Another is that officers elected themselves delegates to a National Congress of the order at Cincinnati and voted themselves $350 for expenses.

The anonymous circular began with these words: "Two years ago this society rose against tyrannous and unheard-of high-handedness of the clique who have ridden the organization since its birth and smote them," and asked, "Why do these people struggle so desperately to keep themselves in office? Because they are interested in a printing concern that monopolizes the printing of our society, an item of tremendous expense during the past two years, most of it is unsalled for and unnecessary."

President Robert B. Roosevelt, who heads the regular ticket for re-election, opened the meeting, at which there were about 300 present, a very full attendance. He favored members paying for their own year books, and said that the earlier books of the Holland Society are now worth $25 apiece, showing that such volumes would be an asset of constantly increasing value. He insisted that permanent headquarters were necessary, and said: "We must go backward or else increase our dues." He then resigned the chair to Compatriot Seth P. Thomas.

Mr. Ellis was the first speaker. He disclaimed all knowledge of the circular, and then said of the regular candidates: "They are men in every walk of life who command our respect and admiration. I blame them for the excess of patriotism which unfortunately was shown at the expense of the society."

William Watkins Kenley, the members', or opposition, candidate for Register, said that in the last two years the society had spent $2,566 more than its income and it had lost one-ninth of its membership, 134 having resigned in the last year. "The officers cannot point to a single monument, or even modest tablet, erected to commemorate the heroic deeds of our ancestors, for which we were principally organized," he declared.

Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill said that the opposition should take into consideration the conditions which had prevailed during this period, and said that the first regiment to leave this city for the Spanish war had carried a flag given by the society. "If our object is to build up a great surplus, then the society has miserably failed," he said.

William W. J. Warren waved a copy of the circular about and called upon the writer to show himself, and then Gen. Horatio C. King, the member-candidate for President, said: "I regard the circular as a very ingenious document emanating from a member of the other side. I repudiate it, and regret it with all my heart. I want to express here my very high admiration of the personal character and accomplishments, and of the work done for this society by my good friends in office, and if I am defeated no one will more heartily congratulate the gentlemen who are successful than myself."

Lucius E. Chittenden said the circular was the most injurious thing that had ever been done to the society and denounced the writer as a coward. He said the opening sentence might give a clue to the identity of the writer, for a similar expression had been heard upon the floor of the society.

Another speaker believed the circular was not the work of any member, but of some reporter who wanted to build a sensational story, but this theory found few supporters.

Col. L. C. Hopkins closed the discussion by saying to the opposition: "If there has been any extravagance it is you who have been extravagant," and charged them with voting for various heavy expenses.

As the voters were being counted the compatriots adjourned for supper. The tellers were still at work at an early hour this morning, their task being made heavier by a large number of out-of-town proxies.

At 2 o'clock the regulars were claiming the election of their entire ticket down to and including Register, with the possible exception of Third Vice President. They thought it possible that Trueman G. Avery might be elected. One of the regulars said he knew of one block of 300 proxies which had been voted straight.

The society will entertain the members of the coming National Congress of the order with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of May 1, at which President McKinley is expected as the principal guest.

END OF WASHINGTON'S SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The longest, as well as the most brilliant, season Washington has known in many years came to an end to-night with nearly a score of dinner parties and a handsome and dignified evening reception at the beautiful home of Senator and Mrs. Foraker.

The host and hostess received alone in the ballroom, which is the principal apartment on the second floor. They were, however, assisted in the entertainment of their 600 guests or more by the three daughters of the house and Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes of New York. A buffet supper was served in the large dining room, which was artistically decorated in pink begonias. The ballroom was a mass of La France roses.

The reception was in honor of the members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Senate, nearly all of whom were present. The Marine Band, stationed on a broad platform at the head of the stairs, played throughout the evening.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained a large dinner party, among their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John Addison Porter, and Senator Kean and Miss Kean.

Senator Depew entertained at dinner this evening in honor of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. The appointments were all in red, in compliment to the distinguished churchman, to meet whom were present Justice and Mrs. White, the Postmaster General, the Minister from Spain and Duchess d'Arcos, the Minister from Norway and Sweden, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Miss Riggs, Miss McMillan, Miss Hegeman, and the hostess, Miss Paulding.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root gave a dinner for young people this evening, when they entertained the Hon. Audrey Pauncefote, the Misses Hay, the Misses Bates, Miss Glover, Miss Ward, Capt. MacComb, Capt. McCawley, Mr. McPherson, Mr. von Bohlin of the German Embassy, Mr. Story, John Edie, J. B. Henderson, Jr., and Dr. Clayton.

The Russian Ambassador gave a dinner of eighteen covers this evening. Among his guests were the French and German Ambassadors, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Gen. and Mrs. Bates, and Mrs. John Davis. Miss Cassini did the honors of the evening.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return of sunshiny weather, which seemed warm at least in contrast to the arctic blasts of Sunday and Monday, had yesterday an almost magical effect upon the social life of the city, which was virtually paralyzed by Sunday and Monday's fierce and frigid gales. The beautiful Winter's day was an auspicious ending of the long season, and there seemed to be a general disposition to make the most of its fleeting hours before the curtain fell at midnight with the advent of Lent.

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To-day is Ash Wednesday. The season is over, and the faithful of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic communions will repair to the churches to participate in the solemn services which mark the opening of the supposed forty days of fasting and prayer. In the Roman Catholic and ritualistic Episcopal churches the worshippers will sprinkle ashes on their heads, and make also with ashes the sign of the cross upon their foreheads. The day will be almost a blank in the social calendar, for even those who do not observe it feel its influence, and by general consent all entertaining and entertainment are dispensed with. While the opera lasts this year through Lent, there will be a thinning out in the box attendance to-night. In smaller cities, such as Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, where there is a larger Roman Catholic contingent in society, it is regarded as bad form to be seen at all at the theatre and opera during Lent, but New York is more liberal in this respect.

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Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi Gras, was not particularly well observed yesterday in New York, and afforded a sharp contrast to the day last year, when Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her carnival and valentine dance, and there were numerous other carnival dances and dinners, including one given by Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, and the last of the Fortnightly and De Coverley dances, which were given a carnival flavor. The events of yesterday were three weddings, which are described in another column; a luncheon given by Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, a luncheon of fourteen covers given by Mrs. Edwin Gould, the last of the Callender and De Forest musicales, a small dinner dance given by Mrs. Joseph Stickney, a reception at Mrs. Robert Nicol's, a dinner given by Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, a small Mardi Gras dance arranged by Miss Tilghman in a Carnegie Hall studio, a small musicale at Mrs. Edward Winslow's, a dinner by Mrs. Addison Cammack, and a fancy dress ball at the Gibson studios, in East Thirty-third Street, for the benefit of the Artist-Artisans' Institute, in which a number of art students took part.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, for Mrs. Adair and the members of a committee which is being organized to arrange a large entertainment to be held in this city toward the end of March for the benefit of the Maine Hospital Ship Fund. Mrs. Mills received with Mrs. Adair, and there was a representative attendance, chiefly of the older men and women. There was music by a Neapolitan orchestra, and a collation was served. It is understood that Mrs. Adair expressed herself as hopeful of surpassing by the coming entertainment she is organizing the financial results achieved by Mrs. De Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) at her much-discussed tea concert at Sherry's, of which Mrs. Mills was a patroness. It is probable that the coming entertainment will take the form of a bazaar, which will be replica in petto of the famous Charing Cross bazaar given last June in London. There was no talk at the reception yesterday of the coming Easter Festival in aid of the Cuban orphans, or of another that has been suggested to raise funds for the widows and children of American officers and soldiers who have fallen fighting in the Philippines.

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The Teutonic, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked among other passengers the Rev. T. V. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burlingame, Miss Burlingame, Mr. and Mrs. W. Penn Mather, Miss Mather, Mr and Mrs. William Harrison Mills and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine M. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Redfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Taylor, and four Russian naval officers—Lieuts. Bogdanowitch, Laubinsky, Magnus, and Vogel. The Friesland, sailing to-day for Antwerp and Southampton, has booked among other passengers the artist Charles C. Curran, Mrs. Curran, and their two sons, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Rubens, Mr. Henry B. Snell, Assistant Art Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Snell.

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The Tuesday Evening Bowling Club, which is to meet every week during Lent on Tuesday evenings, met at the Tennis Building last night. This club has been organized by Miss Hewlett and Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will hold its first meeting for the season at the Tennis Building on the afternoon of Wednesday next, March 7.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave the last of their series of Tuesday evenings with music, at their apartments, in the Tiffany Building, last night. The programme, arranged by Mr. Victor Harris, who as usual was the accompanist, was as follows: No. 1, overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream," (Mendelssohn,) string orchestra; No. 2, songs, (a) "Mirage," (Liza Lehmann.) (b) "Rest Thou, My Child," (Bemberg.) (c) "Who'll Buy My Lavender?" (German,) Mrs. Morris Black; No. 3, violin solos, with orchestra, (a) air on the G string, (Bach,) (b) canzonetta, (Godard,) Mr. David Mannes; No. 4, (a) "In Late Spring," (Grieg,) (b) waltz, (Tschaikowski,) string orchestra; No. 5, songs, with orchestra, (a) "Träume," (Wagner,) (b) "Ständchen," (Brahms,) Mrs. Morris Black; No. 6, serenade, (D minor,) Volkmann,) Mr. Leo Schulz and orchestra; No. 7, (a) "Caprice," (new,) (Hadley,) (b) "Babillage," (Gillet,) string orchestra; No. 8, waltz, ("Tales from Vienna Woods,") (Strauss,) string orchestra. Signor Campanari sang a number. There were a few more guests than usual present last night.

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Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is among the passengers booked on the Ems, which is to sail to-day for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, as is also Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore. Others booked on the same steamer are the Rev. W. S. Boardman and Mrs. Boardman, the Rev. Charles Henry Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, Miss Edith Gould, and Miss M. Gould.

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In New Orleans yesterday morning it was warm and mild, and the thermometer was well up in the sixties at noon, when the great Rex procession took place, a sharp contrast to the nine degrees above zero which New York at the same hour was enjoying. The city was never before so crowded at the Carnival. The parade and ball of Momus were beautiful, and, indeed, the ball is said to have been one of the prettiest ever given in New Orleans. Momus always chooses his own queen on the night of the ball, and this year selected a very pretty girl, a Miss May Waters, daughter of the rector of St. Paul's Church. Entirely unaware of the honor that was to be hers, she stood on the balcony of a house on St. Charles Avenue, very simply dressed in a thin white gown, to see the parade. Her astonishment was great when the maskers, as they passed on their floats, bowed low to her. She did not know until she reached the Opera House later in the evening that she had been chosen as their queen.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, with her party, including Mrs. George Gould, was expected yesterday in New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington did not, after all, go to New Orleans, but have instead decided on a tour of Florida.

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Last evening Mrs. Joseph Stickney of 874 Fifth Avenue gave a small dinner dance at her residence. The dinner was one of twenty-two covers, and later a few friends came in, and there was dancing. The whole affair was simple and informal.

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Mrs. Addison Cammack of 6 West Fifty-sixth Street gave at her residence last night a dinner of fourteen covers, the last of a series she has been giving through the season.

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Mrs. Edward Winslow gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 27 West Fifty-third Street, a musicale, at which Mr. Myron W. Whitney, Jr., gave a song recital. The affair was a small one, as Mrs. Winslow invited her musical friends only.

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Mrs. Robert Nicoll of 500 Madison Avenue gave yesterday a reception at her residence. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Adams Batcheller and Miss Lockwood. Miss Amy Murray sang some Scottish and Gaelic Jacobite songs. There were seventy-five guests present.

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A Mardi Gras dance was given last evening in the studio of Signor Gordigiani, in the Carnegie Lyceum Building, Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway. Mrs. George G. Van Schaick chaperoned the party of young people, which numbered about seventy-five in all. The scenery, &c., for the vaudeville was loaned by the Empire Dramatic School. The vaudeville performance began at 10 o'clock. Miss Tilghman of 920 Madison Avenue, who was the organizer of the affair, gave a large dinner before the dance. Her costume was the same as that of Adele Ritchie in the last act of "A Runaway Girl"—black lace over red silk—and she sang "Listen to the Band," a chorus of men from the Naval Reserve and Troop A joining in the chorus. During the vaudeville there was a cake-walk, the participants wearing black masks. This feature produced no end of fun. Miss Lucy Hatch was Undine, Mrs. Van Schaick was dressed as Carmen, Miss Hungerford as Polly, and Miss James as a baby. The dance was opened by Mr. Fritz McGourkey, who was dressed as the clown in "I Pagliacci." There was also a Pierrot, several Mephistopheles, and Griswold Thompson was a harlequin, Miss Alice Davis went as a Jane Austen girl, Miss Z. Spreaker as Mme. Pompadour, Miss Noble as the Duchess of Devonshire, Enid Locke as an Indian squaw, and Senor Gordigiani as Romeo. Heth Lorton, Edward S. Schermerhorn, and Maurice Underhill took part in the vaudeville. Mr. Schermerhorn gave a monologue, Mr. Bissell did Walter Jones's tramp stunt from "1492," and Miss Laura Green, dressed as Marie Louise, sang a number of songs.

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Another of yesterday's smaller affairs was a luncheon given by Mrs. Edwin Gould at her residence, 720 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Gould has just returned from Lakewood. The luncheon was one of twelve covers.

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The concert given yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Guild of St. Barnabas in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria was largely attended. Mr. Frank Rogers, Master Earl Gulick, and Mrs. Morris Black sang, and Mr. David Mannes, the violinist, and a string orchestra played. The concert was given under the patronage of Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Holbrook Eustis, and others.

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The Students' Dramatic Club gave the second of three plays at the Carnegie Lyceum last evening. The play was Pinero's "The Amazons," produced at the Lyceum Theatre several years ago. It was given last night under the direction of Robert C. Jenkins. The cast was as follows: Lord Litterly, Mr. W. D. Wheeler; De Grival, Mr. William C. Ayres; Tweenways, Mr. Raymond S. Smoot; the Rev. Roger Minchen, Mr. Neal Mahany; Fitton, Mr. Isaac Harby; Youatt, Mr. Enrique de Villaverdi; Mrs. Marden, Mrs. J. Warren; Lady Castlejordan, Miss Lent; Lady Caroline, Miss Tappen, Lady Thomasin, Miss Bliss; Lady Wilhelmina, Miss Wood, and Sergeant Shuter, Miss Washburn. The patronesses were Mrs. H. Aplington, Mrs. Lucy Tate Griffiths, Mrs. Thomas W. King, Mrs. Frank N. Loomis, Mrs. Cord Meyer, Mrs. Stephen R. Pinckney, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Emma Schering, Mrs. Archibald Turner, and Mrs. William De Lancy Walbridge.

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The first meeting of the Lenten Club organized by the members of the Cinderella Cotillion will be at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Parke, 144 West Seventy-fifth Street, to-morrow evening, her nieces, the Misses Moore, being members. The evening will be devoted to music and recitations. There are about forty members in the club.

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There are still many New Yorkers at Palm Beach, and in Florida, and the crowd keeps constantly changing, going from one watering place to another. Palm Beach is crowded. Mr. William E. Iselin has been there some weeks. He has been recently laid up, his knee, which was hurt last year, having given him a great deal of trouble. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Baroness Halkett, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. George Dominick and Miss Dominick, Miss Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cutting, and Mr. Edmund Randolph are among the other recent arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ivins, the Misses Ivins, Miss Betts, and R. W. Weir are at St. Augustine. There have been a number of entertainments at Lakeyl Island, including a dance, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Claflin, Philip Lydig, who has just left there and arrived here for the wedding of John Magee Ellsworth and Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer yesterday; Miss Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, John S. Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Baker and Miss Baker. Mr. Pierre Lorillard has a large "stag" party on the Calman.

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The engagement of Miss Margaret Nicoll, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Denton Nicoll, and William Mayo Dudley has been announced. Miss Nicoll is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac of Philadelphia.

ARTISTS' CARNIVAL BALL.

An artists' fancy-dress ball in aid of the teachers' fund of the Artist-Artisans' Institute was given under the auspices of the National Arts Club at the Gibson Studio Building, 142 East Thirty-third Street, last evening. The Artist-Artisans' Institute was founded some years ago by Mr. John Ward Stimson. It receives a number of art students every year for instruction in painting, drawing, and the arts of decoration.

Last night's entertainment is the first distinctively artists' ball that has for many years been given in New York. It was more directly under the management of Mr. Horace J. Fairchild, Vice President of the Artist-Artisans' Institute. Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, President of the Society of Decorative Art, and Mr. Franklin G. Colby, Chairman of the Arts Committee of the National House Club. Mrs. Delafield and her two associates were aided by a committee of artists, thirty-eight in number, including such well-known painters and sculptors as Herbert Adams, Carroll Beckwith, Edward H. Blashfield, H. K. Bush-Brown, Samuel Colman, Frank Fowler, Daniel C. French, R. Swain Gifford, Arthur Hoeber, Charles R. and Frederick S. Lamb, H. S. Mowbray, Benjamin C. Porter, Frederic Remington, F. Hopkinson Smith, C. Y. Turner, Charles Volkmar, Hubert Vos, J. Alden Weir, Henry W. Watrous, Irving R. Wiles, Clara McChesney, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, and Prof. Charles E. Dana of Philadelphia and William Walton of Boston. There were also 233 patronesses, including many of the women prominent in New York society, music, art, and literary circles. Some of these are now abroad or absent in the South, but some few who were especially interested in the ball were present.

The ball was late in beginning. It was not a large affair, and there were about 125 people present. The dancing took place in the large central hall on the second floor of the studio building. Seats and couches were placed about the sides of the large room, and a few draperies were placed here and there. The room really needed little decoration, with its sur

NON-SUIT IN A LIBEL CASE

George G. Rockwood's Messages to Mrs. Pierse Privileged.

He Advised Her to Give Her Suitor "a Frosty Breath," but She Married Dr. Ruffin North.

"A marble heart" and "a frozen face" can give way in the lexicon of slang to the expression of "a frosty breath," as appeared yesterday in an action for libel which was tried before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court.

George G. Rockwood, President of a photographic company of this city, was sued for $10,000 damages by Dr. Ruffin North for the alleged libelous publication of a telegram and a letter. Justice Beekman ordered a non-suit and allowed Mr. Rockwood $200 costs on the grounds that the utterances were of a privileged character.

A young woman who formerly was a singer in the Brick Church was the cause of all the trouble in the case. Mr. Rockwood sought to prevent her marrying the plaintiff, but she became plaintiff's wife, and he obtained possession of the letters, hence the suit.

In his complaint Ruffin North offered two exhibits, the first of which was a telegram sent to Mrs. Hortense Pierse, at Anderson, Ind., on Sept. 9, 1897. It read:

"Give doctor frosty breath. Imperative. Will explain on seeing you. PAPA."

The second exhibit was a letter, which was signed "Papa." It was in part as follows:

"I wrote you briefly in explanation of my telegram—I have information absolutely positive, that should you tie up to the doctor it will out-Zeigler Zeigler. You will ruin yourself beyond redemption. He is a gilded bubble—nothing substantial or veracious under his fine talk. In fact, he is not even what he claims to be—a physician. He is hopelessly in debt. Makes it his business to borrow (a la Zeigler) from all his friends, and has NEVER (tho' capable) made his living. IN GOD'S NAME, WHAT WOULD HE DO WITH YOU?

"I write this, that in the ardor of a meeting after an absence you will not compromise yourself. When I stumbled upon this information I was stunned, expecting as I did to hear such favorable reports of him. You are always equal to emergencies and can give him a frosty breath that will chill his bones. I will return Monday and explain all."

Mr. Rockwood in his answer to the complaint admitted that he had sent the telegram and letter, and declared that from information which was in his possession at the time he believed his statements to be true. He took the position that they were privileged communications, as they were sent by him to Mrs. Pierse, and at the time they were "intimate, close friends," and he had "stood for a number of years in the place of a guardian to her."

One of the first questions asked of Mr. Rockwood when he was under cross-examination was:

"What does 'give him the frosty breath' mean?"

"Well, that is a sort of slang—the same as 'cold hand' and other like expressions."

"What did you mean when you advised Mrs. Pierse to give the doctor the 'frosty breath'?"

"Well, I meant that she should not give way to her impulsive feelings."

Mr. Rockwood further said that he preferred that she should remain single than that she should marry North. She had lived at his home after her divorce from her first husband and he felt as a father toward her.

Charles H. Haynes, who was proprietor of the Miller Hotel in 1897, testified that North had boarded at the hotel then and still owed for board as well as a note for $152. He also described North as a boaster.

Gen. Horatio C. King, counsel for Mr. Rockwood, asked for a non-suit on the ground that the defendant had borne the relation of a father to Mrs. Pierse, and that the communications were privileged. He then argued that the plaintiff could claim no damages, as he had married Mrs. Pierce notwithstanding the letter sent by Mr. Rockwood.

Justice Beekman then entered the non-suit.

THE BASEBALL TANGLE.

Failure to Reduce the Circuit Causes Postponement of League Meetings.

According to the constitution of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs the Spring or schedule meeting was to have been held in this city yesterday, but because of the unsettled state of affairs regarding the circuit for this season a postponement was necessary. The meeting cannot be held until the Circuit Committee has a report to make, and from the outlook at present nothing will be done for two weeks at least.

Up to the present time the committee has reduced the circuit to ten clubs, the Cleveland and Louisville Clubs having practically consented to give up their franchises. The Washington Club has also been approached, and its owners are understood to be ready to accede to the League's proposition as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Baltimore Club to step out, thus bringing about the eight-club circuit.

It has developed during the past week that the Baltimore-Brooklyn combination will now strongly oppose any plan that will deprive Baltimore of a League franchise, but other club owners maintain that the circuit will be reduced to eight clubs, and that the Baltimore Club will eventually consent to transfer its franchise to the Eastern League.

The fact that the National League has failed to complete its plans for the coming season has compelled the Eastern League to postpone its annual meeting. The latter cannot complete its circuit until the major League decides on some definite plan, as it is known that the Eastern League will grant franchises in Washington and Baltimore, if these two cities are dropped.

TO RESCUE SPANISH STEAMER.

Revenue Cutter Goes Out to Aid the Minerva, Adrift Without Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Under instructions from the United States Treasury Department, the revenue cutter Onandaga, Capt. Hamlet, sailed from this port today to the rescue of forty men, comprising the crew of the Spanish steamship Minerva, now drifting about at sea in a helpless condition. The Minerva is laden with 5,000 tons of iron ore. She sailed from Porman, Spain, Jan. 27, for Baltimore, and when her cargo was discharged she was to have loaded general merchandise at either that port or Philadelphia for St. Nazarre, France.

Upon the arrival of the British steamship Parana at New York Friday from Madeira it was learned that the Minerva was adrift without coal. The Minerva was sighted Feb. 21, in latitude 26.20, longitude 69.03, and she was taken in tow by the Parana. After towing her for about two hours the hawser parted and the vessels became separated.

The Minerva is 2,315 tons net register, and is a steel craft, with triple-expansion engines. She is of modern construction and design. She is valued, with her cargo, at more than $300,000. The drifting vessel is supposed to be about 250 miles off the Delaware capes.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

Coke Workers in Connellsville District Get 12 Per Cent. Increase.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—It is learned tonight that the 18,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region will to-morrow receive notice of an advance in their wages of about 12 per cent. The last advance was made in May, 1899, when an increase of 7 cents per 100 bushels was granted the miners as a basic price, the other workers receiving proportionate advances. Since then the price of coke has nearly or quite doubled.

The Frick Coke Company controls 14,000 of the 19,000 ovens in the region. Since the first of the year twenty-five new mines have been opened up and 5,000 new ovens are being built. When in operation the new wage scale will be operative in these plants. Altogether, directly and indirectly, between 25,000 and 30,000 workers will be affected by the increase.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Empires and Doolittles furnished a sensational finish in the first game in the National League at Storr's Tournament Hall last night. The game was exciting throughout, particularly in the last frame, which, when totaled, showed that the result was a tie, each team having scored 741 pins. According to the rules, an extra frame was bowled, the Doolittles finally winning by a score of 106 to 90. The New York Athletic Club was beaten by the Empires and Doolittles. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Howell, 151; Linden, 124; Williamson, 151; Wyman, 126; Diederick, 189. Total, 741.
Doolittle—Wright, 146; Clark, 160; Hoffman, 141; Duke, 131; Coffman, 163. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Linden, 166; Howell, 161; Williamson, 151; Wyman, 161; Diederick, 122. Total, 761.
New York A. C.—Carter, 122; Bell, 152; Brown, 152; Lyons, 161; Toussaint, 135. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Doolittle—Wright, 194; Clark, 132; Hoffman, 140; Duke, 118; Coffman, 203. Total, 796.
New York A. C.—Carter, 143; Bell, 141; Brown, 169; Lyons, 153; Toussaint, 159. Total, 765.

The Seaboard, the Mechanics and Traders, and the Chase National No. 1 teams each won and lost a game in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's Alleys last night. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 147; Martin, 138; Freed, 159; Mitchell, 118; Booth, 158. Total, 720.
Seaboard National—Jefferds, 109; Davis, 172; Hodges, 148; Fallon, 128; De Vausney, 110. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.

Chase National No. 1—Haynes, 106; Martin, 103; Freed, 158; Mitchell, 161; Booth, 194. Total, 782.
Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 190; Hegner, 111; Spratt, 167; Holmes, 144; Mills, 179. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 185; Hegner, 101; Spratt, 163; Holmes, 128; Mills, 188. Total, 765.
Seaboard National—Jefferds, 159; Davis, 157; Fallon, 104; Hodges, 91; De Vausney, 158. Total, 669.

The scores made by the competing teams in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night were below the tournament average. The Royal, Northern, and Hanover teams broke even on the night's play. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Royal—Bergen, 172; Thurston, 107; Booth, 148; Wells, 164; Hendricks, 152. Total, 743.
Hanover—Cogan, 104; Meyn, 94; Thomas, 153; Van Ness, 167; Jarvis, 118. Total, 636.

SECOND GAME.

Royal—Bergen, 159; Thurston, 104; Booth, 133; Wells, 132; Hendricks, 163. Total, 691.
Northern—Schlatter, 147; Scales, 116; Leahy, 127; Braun, 139; Sullivan, 174. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.

Hanover—Meyn, 100; Cogan, 109; Thomas, 161; Van Ness, 171; Jarvis, 129. Total, 670.
Northern—Schlatter, 119; Scales, 80; Leahy, 114; Braun, 144; Sullivan, 135. Total, 592.

East New York Council easily defeated the Prosperity and Pontiac Wheelmen teams last night in the Carruthers Brooklyn National tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York—A. Kiefer, 171; Gunderman, 184; G. Moore, 166; W. Moore, 211; C. Kiefer, 101. Total, 923.
Prosperity—Hammer, 174; Intermann, 111; Warner, 155; Hueter, 164; Wolf, 189. Total, 793.

SECOND GAME.

Prosperity—Hammer, 144; Intermann, 168; Warner, 177; Hueter, 192; Wolf, 180. Total, 861.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 156; Ebling, 154; Koster, 159; Forge, 158; Lehrbach, 152. Total, 779.

THIRD GAME.

East New York—A. Kiefer, 163; Gunderman, 171; G. Moore, 174; W. Moore, 154; C. Kiefer, 144. Total, 806.
Pontiac Wheelmen—Clinch, 168; Ebling, 149; Koster, 146; Forge, 148; Lehrbach, 160. Total, 772.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night Gramercy Council won from both the Commonwealth and Ridgewood Council teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 146; Brown, 151; Cocroft, 113; McKean, 131; Fisher, 117. Total, 658.
Ridgewood Council—Luhrs, 167; Lister, 119; Brown, 150; Gould, 95; Mayer, 130. Total, 631.

SECOND GAME.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 163; Hellawell, 139; Christman, 138; Harper, 109; Smith, 121. Total, 691.
Ridgewood Council—Luhrs, 119; Lister, 171; Brown, 121; Gould, 122; Mayer, 124. Total, 657.

THIRD GAME.

Gramercy Council—Andrews, 147; Hellawell, 176; Christman, 112; Harper, 148; Smith, 121. Total, 704.
Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 113; Brown, 171; Cocroft, 143; McKean, 169; Fisher, 122. Total, 718.

The Nassau Boat Club won two games in the Harlem Navy tournament last night. In the first game the Nassaus won by one pin from the Nonpareils. The latter were in the lead until Hunken, the last man, bowled. He failed to hit the head pin with his first ball, getting only six pins on a spare, and finished the frame with "nine all," the "break" enabling the Nassaus to gain ten pins and win the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau—Hotaling, 173; Woore, 203; Theiss, 172; Palmer, 170; Howard, 150. Total, 868.
Nonpareil—Botts, 191; Pike, 178; Kelly, 169; Raymond, 155; Hunken, 174. Total, 867.

SECOND GAME.

Nonpareil—Botts, 197; Pike, 202; Kelly, 148; Raymond, 188; Hunken, 158. Total, 893.
Wyanoke—Maher, 182; Steinman, 199; Buckley, 144; Wagner, 164; McGuire, 165. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Nassau—Hotaling, 180; Woore, 159; Theiss, 167; Palmer, 193; Howard, 146. Total, 845.
Wyanoke—Maher, 161; Steinman, 137; Buckley, 173; Wagner, 117; McGuire, 154. Total, 748.

The Empire City Council team lost its first game in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night, being beaten by the Gramercys. Scores:

First Game—Gramercy, 482; Empire City, 441. Second Game—Empire City, 495; Century Wheelmen, 459. Third Game—Century Wheelmen, 540; Gramercy, 466.

The Bleeckers scored two easy victories in the United Bowling Clubs tournament at the Arcade alleys last night. Scores:

First Game—Navahoe, 718; Black Bass, 654. Second Game—Bleecker, 835; Black Bass, 668. Third Game—Bleecker, 787; Navahoe, 735.

The Monarchs, Fidelias, and Germanias bowled off the tie for second prize in the American National tourney last night. The Monarchs won two games and the prize. Scores:

First Game—Germania, 902; Fidelia, 763. Second Game—Monarch, 905; Fidelia, 815. Third Game—Monarch, 962; Germania, 762.

Tournament Games To-day.

Life Insurance League—Prudential of Newark, John Hancock, Metropolitan.
Morning Newspaper League—The Tribune vs. The World; The Journal vs. The Herald.
Archdiocesan Union—Columbus No. 1, Columbus No. 2, Leo.
Harlem Navy—Dauntless, Friendship, Metropolitan.
North Side National—Vernon, Centrals, Pontiac Wheelmen.
Columbia League—Lotus, Colonial, Amsterdam.
United Bowling Clubs—Defender, Cyclone, Orchard.
Carruthers Brooklyn National—Orient, Imperial, Spartan.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Oxford, De Witt Clinton, Philadelphos.

MISS BAILEY PLIES A WHIP.

The unity which has prevailed in the Weber & Fields stock company since its organization four years ago was marred yesterday by an attempt on the part of Miss Frankie Bailey, one of the chorus girls, to horsewhip David Warfield, who, she alleged, had made insulting remarks about her and had refused to apologize when she called upon him to do so.

The trouble, it was said at the theatre last night, began last Saturday evening during the performance, when Mr. Warfield accused Miss Bailey of carrying on a flirtation over the footlights. Miss Bailey, it was said, resented the remarks, and, thinking Mr. Warfield was taking too much authority upon himself, paid little attention to him. Since this episode, it is alleged, Mr. Warfield has continued to make insulting remarks about Miss Bailey, and she went to Mr. Fields, who refused to take any part whatever in the controversy.

Mr. Fields called a rehearsal for yesterday morning for the new burlesque on "Sapho." At the gathering of the company Miss Bailey told some of her friends in the chorus that she intended to get satisfaction from Mr. Warfield. The company gathered for the matinée performance yesterday afternoon, and immediately after the first part of the programme Miss Bailey went to Mr. Warfield's dressing room, which he occupies with Charles Ross and Peter Dailey, and called him out, demanding that he make an apology, which he said was not necessary. She then took from under her cape a horse-whip and attempted to law it across Mr. Warfield's face, but he seized the whip, and the other members of the chorus dragged Miss Bailey into an adjoining dressing room, when she became hysterical.

Mr. Fields was sent for, and after hearing both sides said that the company could get along without Miss Bailey. She immediately withdrew from the company. Miss Bailey has been a member of the stock company for the past four years, appearing only in the chorus.

CRESCENTS WON AT HOCKEY

New York Athletic Club Players Beaten, 3 Goals to 1.

AN UNLUCKY STROKE BY HUNT

A Big Crowd Watched a Splendid Exhibition of the Fashionable Sport at the St. Nicholas Rink Last Night.

An exciting game of hockey was played last night at the St. Nicholas Rink between the two leaders in the Amateur Hockey League, the unbeaten seven of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the New York Athletic Club team. After a hard fight the former players succeeded in scoring two goals to the New York Athletic Club's one in the first half. In the second half they added one more to their total, while the New York Athletic Club failed to accomplish anything, leaving the score at the finish at 3 to 1 in favor of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Capt. Fenwick of the New York Athletic Club was not able to play his usual steady game, as he was suffering from a broken rib, and so could do very little body checking. Wallace, Captain of the team last year, played in his first championship game this season last night. While the playing was very rough on both sides, nobody was hurt seriously, and but one man was removed, and that for but two minutes. This happened in the second half, Wall of the Crescents holding Howard's stick to prevent him from following up the puck.

One of the largest crowds of the season was present, almost as many people being crowded into the rink as on Monday night, when Yale and Harvard played. The New York team had the largest number of "rooters," but the Crescent lads had a good contingent of supporters, who encouraged them by cheering during the game. What little betting there was was at odds of 9 to 2 in favor of the Crescent team, though toward the end of the contest the odds became more liberal with very few takers.

At the opening of the game the play was very even, the New York boys starting out to play a hard, aggressive game. Three minutes later the Crescents raised the cry of "Down the field," Dobby having the puck. Before the New York players could check the advance he had passed it to Harty, to Wall, who in turn passed it to Harty, the latter sending it into the net for a goal. Twice after this they attempted to bring the puck down the field in the same fashion. The first attempt succeeded, a clever stop by O'Donnell only preventing another goal. Their next attempt failed, the New York players easily checking the advance.

Shortly after this, Wall got possession of the puck and passed it to Dobby, who had a clear field. He brought it down the field and sent it flying into the cage. Howard of the New Yorks, who had been playing a steady, aggressive game, scored for them near the end of the half, his goal being made from the side, one-third of the way down the field. This ended the scoring in this half.

The Crescent contingent cheered their players vigorously when they took the field for the second half. Play became very rough, both teams being aggressive. Harty, after a few minutes of play, sent the puck skimming toward the New York goal. O'Donnell and Hunt rushed to block it off, the former stopping it cleverly. He pushed the puck out, and Hunt tried to help matters by bringing his stick down on the puck too. Instead of sending it down the field, however, he managed to send it back into his own goal, thus scoring for his opponents. This started the New Yorks in on a desperate game to retrieve the loss, the Crescents dropping back on the defensive. Most of the repeated attacks on their goal were easily repelled, though in one or two instances clever stops by Garvin alone kept the New York Athletic Club from scoring. Howard in one of these attempts secured the puck in the centre of the field and started to carry it down toward the Crescent goal, Wall pursuing him. In his attempt to check he held on to Howard's stick, and was removed from the game for two minutes, a majority of the crowd hooting him. Soon after this the game ended. Following is the line-up of the players:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	New York A. C.
Garvin	Goal	O'Donnell
Mackenzie	Point	Hunt
Drakeley	Cover Point	Fenwick
Harty	Forward	Beiden
Wall	Forward	Howard
Dobby	Forward	Hornfeck
Kennedy	Forward	Wallace

Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club, New York. Umpires—Messrs. Leo and De Casanova. Goals—Harty, 1; Dobby, 1; Howard, 1; Hunt, 1, (for opponents.)

Senator Sullivan's Race Track.

Thomas D. Reilly, President of the Queens County Jockey Club, and his track Superintendent, Robert A. Tucker, are in Buffalo, inspecting sites for a race course they propose to build near that city. The scheme is to be backed by Senator Sullivan of this city for whom the two Aqueduct men are looking over the grounds. A site between Buffalo and Niagara Falls has been practically decided on, and during the Pan-American Exposition there will probably be racing over a new course to be built.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORT.

Friday evening, March 9, is the date fixed on for the annual athletic games of Squadron A. They will be held in the armory, and, as usual, the programme is so arranged as to give the rough riders of the corps a chance to display their skill to advantage.

As a result of Monday's match, Dr. E. W. Woods of Brooklyn and Stephen M. Van Allen of Jamaica have been matched to shoot at 100 pigeons for $100 a side. Monday is the date fixed, and Dexter Park, Brooklyn, the place for the match. Mr. Van Allen is to shoot from the thirty-yard mark, and Dr. Woods at twenty-eight yards, modified Hurlingham rules to govern. In their last match Dr. Woods won by one bird in a 25 bird race.

Cadets of the United States Naval Academy have three eights now practicing daily on the Severn. A new cedar shell has been ordered for the crew, which they will use in the races against Pennsylvania, May 12; Columbia, May 19, and the Yale crew later in the month. James A. Ten Eyck is training the young sailors, and expects to turn out the best crew they have ever had.

A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $10 to $25, to shoot, maim, or kill any Antwerp or homing pigeon.

Edward Corrigan thinks Geyser the best horse in California, and has offered to match him against any other animal at seven furlongs or a mile for any sum up to $5,000.

There was no quorum at the called meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club which was to have been held at Sherry's last night. So no action could be taken on the proposition to increase the membership.

At the annual dinner of the Megantic Club it was announced that this famous old sporting organization was not only out of debt, but had assets of $25,000 in its favor. "Adirondack" Murray was its guest of honor, and the piece de resistance of the dinner was moose steaks from a moose killed by Dr. Heber Bishop in December last near the club's camp.

Schaeffer Won the Swimming Match.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—With the sixty-yard amateur swimming championship to his credit, C. Schaeffer of the University of Pennsylvania to-night won the Amateur Athletic Union championship at eighty yards, at the Sportsman's Show, his time being 0:51 2-5. S. P. Avery of the Boston Athletic Association was second, and W. C. Miller of the Knickerbockers was third. Schaeffer's victory was well earned, as the trial heats were closely fought for in the water and the margins in each instance were small. The heats resulted as follows:

First Heat—S. P. Avery, B. A. A., first; H. H. Wetherspoon, K. A. C., second. Time—0:54.
Second Heat—E. A. Schaeffer, U. of P., first; W. C. Miller, K. A. C., New York, second. Time—0:51 4-5.
Third Heat—M. A. Wenck of Yale, first; J. A. Ruddy, K. A. C., second. Time—0:54.

Commissioner McCartney's Will.

The will of James McCartney, Street Cleaning Commissioner, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He leaves all his estate, which is valued at $45,000 personal and $11,000 real property, to his wife, Helen, in trust for her life, during which she is to receive the income. On her death the estate is to be divided among the four children of the testator.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

George Gould Will Entertain the Players at Georgian Court in April —Events at Aiken.

George J. Gould has at last done what lovers of polo have been looking forward to with considerable expectancy for several months. He has announced, through the Polo Association, a series of tournaments, to be played on his famous Georgian Court grounds at Lakewood, N. J., from April 21 to May 5. Polo players do not need to be informed of the excellence of George Gould's polo field—or, rather, fields, for he has three of them. Many of the best players in this vicinity and several from Boston have been Mr. Gould's guests, and the informal games played there before the first of the year simply intensified the desire of the polo cracks to meet in competitive teams in regular match games.

One can hardly be accused of over-enthusiasm in predicting that this opening series of games in the metropolitan district will be one of the liveliest that has been seen for some time. The Myopia Hunt men of Boston and the Westchester polo team of Newport will undoubtedly be among the big teams to meet Meadow Brook and Rockaway, while the colors of Devon and the Philadelphia Country Club are almost certain to be seen. The big field at Georgian Court, upon which several thousands of dollars have been expended, has been carefully guarded during the Winter, and it will not be used, even for practice, until the date of the tournament.

Mrs. Gould has offered the Georgian Court Cups for which the teams will compete, as there is no limit to the handicap allowance. The smaller teams, the aggregate handicap of each not to exceed sixteen goals, will compete for the Herbert trophies, the gift of the popular Chairman of the Polo Association. It should be stated that although George Gould is the moving spirit in this interesting event, it is the initial tournament of the Lakewood Polo Club. For a club less than a year old, it made a most creditable showing last year. The entries for these Lakewood games close April 11.

The Aiken (S. C.) Polo Club has just announced its annual tournament for March 19 to March 24. The Aiken Polo Club cups are the prizes, and they are open to teams of four without handicap. The entries close March 5. "Tommy" Hitchcock and a number of the Meadow Brook riders are now at Aiken, and they will soon be joined by a number of others.

Following the polo games, the annual golf tournament of the Palmetto Club will be held at the same place, so the Winter sojourners at Aiken have a lively month to look forward to.

PLANS OF THE WHEELMEN.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen a plan was discussed for the establishing of a series of weekly tours to be arranged and conducted by the division officers. All tours will be held in the vicinity of New York so that the return can be made before dark. The scheme is one to revive interest in the league's affairs, and repair some of the damage done by that portion of the membership that wanted to control racing to the detriment of the interests which the league was formed to foster.

A baseball tournament is proposed for the Summer by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Each club entering a team will pay an entrance fee of $5, to be expended for a prize. Games will be played on Saturday afternoons at Prospect Park.

At the third annual dinner of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, to be held at the Elephant Club, Brooklyn, on March 24, the prize winners in the recent bowling and pool tournaments will receive their trophies.

HARVARD'S NEW DEPARTURE.

Students to Have All Boating and Athletic Privileges for $5.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 27.—Harvard is to institute a reform which is calculated to take the mercenary element out of athletics, so far as undergraduates are concerned. Instead of the big prices which students have had to pay for games in the past, they will now get everything on one five-dollar ticket for the year, and besides will get membership for the year in either the Weld or Newell Boat Club. This seems to come as a result of the trouble over football tickets last Fall, and of President's Eliot's report, in which he criticises the mercenary element in athletics. The report issued by Graduate Manager S. L. Fuller is as follows:

"In order to reduce further cost of membership in the two boat clubs, and also the price of admission to games for students in Cambridge, it has been decided by the Athletic Association to issue tickets entitling the holder to one membership in the Harvard Athletic Association. These tickets will be offered at the low price of $5, and will entitle the holder to the following privileges, which in former years have been obtainable only by the purchase of special season and membership tickets: A ticket will entitle the holder to membership in either the Weld or Newell Club, admission to all football games, including Yale and Pennsylvania; admission to all baseball games, admission to all track games, and preference of seats on observation trains at New London. There will be special sections at all games for these tickets, and no extra charge will be made for seats. The tickets will be sold only to students, and for the balance of this year will be $4."

Heretofore the year's games would have cost a student $20 or $30. This plan will obviate any such undergraduate "kicks" as were made at the Yale game last Fall, but it means a considerable reduction in the revenues.

Cricketers Preparing for Play.

At the annual meeting of the New York Cricket Association it was decided to present the pennant won last year to the winning team at the conclusion of the opening match of the season at Prospect Park. An invitation from the Metropolitan District Cricket League to play an annual match was accepted, and the date fixed was Memorial Day, Wednesday, May 30. A championship schedule will be arranged March 19, after answers to a general invitation to join the association have been received. The officers of the association elected are: President—Jerome Flannery, Manhattan Cricket Club; Vice President—Arthur Parker, Kearny Cricket Club; Secretary and Treasurer—H. E. Davies, Paterson Cricket Club; Executive Committee—F. G. Warburton, H. Shilstone, A. Parker, A. Nugent, W. Adam, and H. E. Davies.

Intercity Scholastic Contests.

A joint meeting of the representatives of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association and Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League was held at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn yesterday to complete arrangements for intercity contests in all branches of sport. It was agreed to play the decisive basket ball match at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on March 20. The championship hockey match between the Berkeley School team, winners of the New York championship, and the team from the Polytechnic Institute Preparatory School, winners of the Long Island series, will take place at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn on Wednesday night. Other games await the final results of the local contests.

Children as Equestrians.

Probably 100 boys and girls will take part in the annual children's ride at Durland's Riding Academy on March 14. The affair is one of the most picturesque as well as the best attended of the season at the academy. More entries than ever have been recorded for this year's ride, so it is expected that the spectators' gallery will be more crowded than ever before. The young riders include several who can give the older patrons of the academies points in the game of equestrianism, and the best of these expect to show some tricks in rough riding that Col. Roosevelt's men never performed in Cuba. There will be egg and spoon races, novelty races, and exhibitions of jumping and tandem riding on the programme.

Knickerlocker Pool Tourney.

Dr. W. D. Bullard won last night's game in the members' pool tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, defeating C. C. Bailey by a score of 100 to 88. A notable feature of the game was Dr. Bullard's splendid position playing.

Sloan Coming East.

Jockey Tod Sloan will reach here this morning from Chicago, and expects to sail for Europe on Saturday, if he can secure passage. In Chicago he announced that he should ride in the Lincolnshire Handicap on March 27, and shortly after return to America to ride in the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park on May 5.

NEW PARK ENTRANCE WANTED.

Riders and Drivers Ask for a Driveway Opposite Seventh Avenue.

For a number of years drivers who stable sbuth of Fifty-ninth Street near Seventh Avenue, and the patrons of both Dickels's and the Central Park Riding Academy, have been anxious to have a riding and driving path cut into Central Park near Seventh Avenue. They have been joined in their endeavors to secure such an entrance by the members of the Riding Club, on Fifty-eighth Street, and by many of the residents and property owners near the proposed entrance. All previous appeals to the Park Department have been in vain, for although the matter has been looked into by the department's engineers it was always deemed impracticable by the latter to cut an entrance at the proposed spot because of the steep grade from Fifty-ninth Street to the level of the Park roads at the southern end of the Park. Since the frost has been on the ground during the past week, and accidents to horses have been frequent on Fifty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, the petitioners have decided to renew their efforts. Rollin M. Morgan is at the head of a movement to have the petition, now signed by a long list of well-known people, again presented to the Park Department.

Equestrians are particularly anxious to have the petition pushed to a successful issue. They point to the fact that the Park Department has promised to cut a bridle path entrance to the Park on Central Park West, opposite Sixty-sixth Street, for the accommodation of the patrons of the proposed new riding academy. They argue that Fifty-ninth Street is often congested now with cars and heavy trucks, and that to force them to drive to the Eighth or Fifth Avenue entrance is an unnecessary hardship.

GOLFING IN FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 27.—An interesting amateur and professional foursome was played here over eighteen holes this afternoon, in which A. A. Southerland of the Lakewood Club and George Huling of Kansas City played Harry Vardon and Willie Smith. The latter allowed the amateurs two strokes a hole, and were beaten by a score of 1 up, but Vardon and Smith went around in 72.

The first of the annual series of golf events under the auspices of the Florida East Coast Golf Club will be played over the Nassau links March 1, 2, and 3. The first day will be devoted to qualification play, and the second and third days to match play for the Nassau, Colonial, and Handicap Cups. Alexander H. Findlay has gone over to take charge of the tournament as golfer in chief.

The finals in a mixed foursome tournament at Palm Beach were played to-day. The championship cup was won by Miss Georgia Bishop of New Haven, Conn., and C. B. Cory of the Great Island Club, Boston, who defeated Miss Bertha Andrews and H. T. Colby, both of New York, by 4 up and 3 to play.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:35	Sun sets...5:51	Moon rises...5:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:29	Gov. Isl'd...6:57	H. Gate....8:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:59	Gov. Isl'd...7:27	H. Gate....9:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, La Plata.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Transport Burnside, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Cape Gracias	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 4, for dispatch per steamship Kinshin Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 3 and up to March 17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York March 17 for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Jan. 27; Shanghai, Jan. 31; Yokohama, Feb. 7, and Honolulu, Feb. 16, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer American Maru, are due in New York on Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 28.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
Barlby, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
Chateau Yquem, Malaga, Feb. 15.
Flowergate, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, Feb. 22.
Hildebrande, Para, Feb. 16.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Feb. 19.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 19.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Kurrachee, Gibraltar, Feb. 3.
Mascanomo, Antwerp, Feb. 15.
Menantic, Leith, Feb. 9.
Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 21.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, Feb. 17.
Thomas Anderson, Gibraltar, Feb. 8.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

Bellucia, St. Lucia, Feb. 21.
Bordeer, Lisbon, Feb. 15.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 24.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 22.
Iroquois, Savannah, Feb. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Feb. 25.
Saale, Bremen, Feb. 20.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Feb. 26.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Caracas, San Juan, Feb. 25.
Manitou, Plymouth, Feb. 20.
Maraval, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Rawtor, Algiers, Feb. 16.
Westburn, Barry, Feb. 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 24.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 24.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 20.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 24.
Ponce, San Juan, Feb. 27.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Feb. 23.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

Arrived.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Tampico Feb. 18, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen Feb. 8 and Christiansand 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Villeaumoras, Havre Feb. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Feb. 10, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS

CHARTER REVISION BILL

Assembly Passes Fallows Measure by a Strict Party Vote.

AMENDMENTS ARE DEFEATED

Democrats Violently Denounce the Bill, but Fail to Alter Its Provisions in Any Particular.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Fallows bill for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of fifteen to revise the charter of New York City was passed by the Assembly to-day, 82 to 53, a strict party vote.

When the bill came up it was assailed vigorously by the minority. Several amendments were offered, and many members took part in the debate on them. All of the amendments were rejected.

Mr. Trainor (Dem.) offered an amendment providing for a bi-partisan commission of sixteen members, instead of fifteen, to be selected by the Governor from a list to be submitted by the parties polling the highest and the next highest number of votes. He denounced the interference of the legislators with New York City affairs as a continual invasion of the principles of home rule.

Mr. Fallows, in replying, compared the present New York charter to that of a scrapbook with a few indexes. Mr. Morris (Dem.) said that the people would repudiate the act at the polls unless the commission was bi-partisan.

Mr. Green (Dem.) offered an amendment providing that the Mayor appoint the commission. He deplored the elimination of the payment clause from the bill. Those who gave their time to the work should receive at least $25 per day. It was not right, he said, to have fifteen Republicans legislate for 3,000,000 people, a big majority of whom were Democrats.

Mr. Davis (Rep.) said the bill would bring order out of chaos, and that only those who had closely studied the present charter knew the confusion that exists. He had no doubt that the Governor would appoint Democrats as well as Republicans.

Mr. Minton (Dem.) denounced the proposed commission as another Mazet investigating committee.

Mr. Dillon (Dem.) offered an amendment that the committee confine its sittings to New York City alone. He characterized the bill as a "flim-flam measure, and an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of New York." Mr. Wilson (Rep.) said that it was unlikely the commission would unnecessarily drag a witness from New York City to Albany.

Messrs. Hyman, Guider, Harburger, and Prince (Dems.) opposed the bill. Mr. Harburger declared the Governor used the Fallows bill as a club to whip disgruntled Republicans into line. Mr. Fallows declared the Governor never saw the bill until after it was introduced.

Mr. Allds, in moving the previous question on the adoption of the amendments, also moved a call of the House, the first one of the session. Mr. Allds thought the Governor would appoint as able and as distinguished Democrats as served on the old Charter Commission, including such men as ex-Judge Dillon, Mr. De Witt, and former Mayor Gilroy.

The Trainor amendment was lost—48 to 78. The other amendments were also defeated. The bill was then passed. Mr. Stewart of the Nineteenth New York District voted with the Democrats.

The Fallows bill provides that the commission shall investigate the workings of the New York charter and report back to the Governor such changes as may be deemed necessary. The Commissioners are to serve without compensation, and New York City is required to appropriate $20,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation.

CONEY ISLAND PARK BILL.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn Tells Senate Committee It Will Improve Moral Conditions There.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman De Graw's Coney Island Park bill, which provides for a park in the Thirty-first Ward in Brooklyn.

John U. Shorter, ex-Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, representing a committee appointed by the citizens of Gravesend, appeared in opposition to the measure. He declared the land sought to be acquired absolutely unfit for park purposes. "At high tide it is submerged by the ocean; it is not arable," he said. "No vegetation can thrive there, nothing except the salt marsh grass. It is owned by a few individuals, who by this bill are asking legislative assistance to improve private property at public expense.

"The City of New York is rapidly approaching its constitutional debt limit, if it has not already discounted it. With $35,000,000 for the tunnel and many millions more for bridges in contemplation, it may be well for the Senate to pause before it sanctions this extravagant measure.

"The land sought will cost New York $7,000,000. The buildings, improvements, leases, &c., will cost $10,000,000 more. The sewage of all Coney Island empties into the middle of this proposed park, and notwithstanding the bulkheads that have been built there the ocean daily sends its tides to flood these lands. It would cost untold millions to fill them in."

As a final argument, Mr. Shorter said the great City of New York had no right to appear as a competitor with the people of the island in furnishing amusements.

E. C. U. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn favored the bill. He denied the statements of those opposed to the bill that he is interested in land in the vicinity of the proposed park. He said the land is naturally situated for a recreation ground, and that the property can to-day be purchased at such a price as it never can be in the future. The park is needed, because at present the beach is entirely obstructed by bathing houses and other buildings. By taking the land the city could, with a small expenditure, said Mr. Fitzgerald, erect the necessary pavilions and other buildings so that people of all classes can go to this ground, enjoy the sea air, and be free from raking and other detrimental things that now exist in the Bowery district on the island.

THE ANTI-GERRY BILLS.

Gov. Roosevelt Says He Hopes the Measures Will Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Gov. Roosevelt favors the bills to bring Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. The Governor had conferences to-day with President William R. Stewart and representatives of the State Charities Aid Association on these measures. To-night the Governor made the following statement:

"I am exceedingly glad that the amendments of the Charities Aid Association to these bills have been adopted, and, with these amendments, I very earnestly hope the bills will become laws. Otherwise there will always be the chance of gross wrongdoing. We provide for the inspection of banks and of insurance companies, and surely it is important to protect the interests of the helpless number of inmates of charitable institutions as it is to protect the stockholders and depositors."

Commodore Gerry appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day in opposition to the bill providing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children shall no longer be exempt from the act requiring Directors of every membership corporation to present a report of their financial operations at their annual meetings.

HOURS OF FIREMEN.

Petitions in Favor of the Ford Bill Presented at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—A hearing was held to-day before the Senate Cities Committee on the Ford bill regulating the hours of duty of firemen in New York and Buffalo. Petitions signed by 20,000 names of residents of Buffalo and 5,000 from New York City were presented in favor of the bill.

Attorney W. Linn Bruce of New York said the men were actually on duty twenty-one and a quarter hours out of twenty-four, and that they had but one day's vacation in ten. "They have no home life, no family life," said he. It has been said that a fireman has no business to be married, but I maintain that a fireman has something more to live for than attention to duty. They will waive their rights to go to their meals while on duty if this bill becomes a law, and will carry their meals and eat them in the engine houses."

Frank A. Abbott, attorney for the Buffalo firemen, and Edward Slatter, an engineer in the Buffalo department, spoke for the bill.

TENEMENT COMMISSION.

Bill Introduced for Investigation of Conditions in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Assemblyman Fallows to-day introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of a tenement house commission for New York City.

The commission is directed to make a careful examination into the condition, construction, healthfulness, safety, and rentals of tenement houses, and the effect of tenement house life on the health, savings, and morals of those who live in them. Attendance of witnesses is to be compulsory. The commission is to serve without compensation, but $15,000 is appropriated for expenses.

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES.

Dr. Wise of State Lunacy Commission Opposes O'Connell Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Dr. Wise, Secretary of the State Lunacy Commission, appeared before the Assembly Labor and Industries Committee to-day in opposition to Mr. O'Connell's bill providing that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid to mechanics employed on State or municipal works or institutions.

Dr. Wise claimed that of the $4,000,000 appropriated for institutions $1,250,000 went for labor, and if the bill became a law $300,000 additional would be needed. The employes of State institutions, he alleged, really received a prevailing rate of wages when their board, &c., was considered.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

Mr. Minton Fails to Get His Measure Out of Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—In the Assembly to-day an attempt by Mr. Minton to discharge the Public Health Committee from the further consideration of his Anti-Cigarette bill failed by a vote of 37 to 78.

Mr. Minton said he had been informed that experts would appear before the committee who would convince that body that cigarettes were healthy for children. He said he would not be surprised if the experts claimed that cigarettes would cure coughs, colds, and bunions. The experts, he said, were the tools of the manufacturers. Mr. Minton declared great pressure had been brought to bear to keep his bill in committee.

Mr. Green said the plan to have another hearing in two weeks was a scheme to throttle the measure.

COMMERCE COMMISSION BILLS.

The Measure Relating to Grants Under Water Is Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—When the seven bills of the Commerce Commission were presented by Senator Ford to-day, Senator Raines protested against their advancement to third reading. Later, when the title to the bill to prevent the grant in perpetuity to lands under water was read, Senator Raines said if there were no other objection to the advancement of this bill to the order of the final passage, he should not object. The bill was progressed immediately to the order of third reading.

When Senator Ford introduced the bills they all were referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which Senator Ford is Chairman, except those amending the New York charter by setting aside the wharves and piers between Piers 2 and 8 on the East River, for the use of canalboats. This was referred to the Cities Committee by the President.

BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Vigorous Opposition to the Wagner Bill—Mr. Nagle's Objections.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Wagner bill to relieve the alleged Barren Island nuisances was vigorously opposed before the Senate Cities Committee to-day. William W. Gooch, representing the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, said the bill would compel New York City to change its system of disposing of garbage at an outlay of over $2,600,000. Ten incineration plants would have to be erected, he said.

Lieut. M. Craven of the Street Cleaning Department presented statistics in opposition to the measure. He also had a letter from Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle opposing the bill. Commissioner Nagle said that his department, after careful inspection, had discovered no foundation for the reports that the present method pursued is in any way responsible for the nuisances complained of. The proposed new plan, he said, would "necessitate the erection in the city limits of not less than ten cremation furnaces of large capacity, of which furnaces four at least would be situated on the Island of Manhattan."

Senator Ford read a dispatch from Dr. A. H. Doty asking him to aid in having the bill reported. Mr. Doty said: "It is in the interest of the public health, and it is indorsed by experienced sanitarians."

C. C. N. Y. TRUSTEES' BILL.

Gen. Webb and Others Oppose the Elsberg Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day gave a hearing on the Elsberg bill providing that the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York shall after July, 1900, consist of nine residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor.

Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the college, opposed the bill. He deplored the proposition to take the affairs out of the control of the Board of Education. Such action might damage the college materially, he said. Nelson S. Spencer favored the bill. He said he wanted to see the college progress, and that the Board of Education had not that necessary time to devote to it. The college is to-day where it was twenty-five years ago, he declared. The present bill would do much to advance its interests.

Assemblyman Minton opposed the bill, asserting that the college had progressed. It was a college where boys of ordinary means could finish their education. Prof. William Stratford also opposed the bill.

INHERITANCE TAX APPRAISERS.

Hearing on the Bill Taking Their Appointment from Surrogates.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—William Murray, representing the Surrogate of Kings County, appeared before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to-day in opposition to the Elsberg bill authorizing the Controller to appoint special appraisers in New York, Kings, and Erie Counties for the appraisement of estates for the payment of the inheritance tax. The appraisers are now appointed by the Surrogate, and he insisted the Surrogate should have the right to appoint subordinates.

Senator Elsberg said that under his bill the appraisement of estates during the next year would cost $26,000 in New York County, $8,500 in Kings, and $2,500 in Erie, a total of $37,000, while in the three counties last year it had cost $56,344, a saving of $19,000.

Some remarkable statements were found in the Controller's report of the time occupied by special appraisers, who were given a per diem allowance. In some cases it had been found that appraisers had charged for more than 375 days in one year.

Bill to Prohibit Net Fishing.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Fisheries and Game Committee will report favorably to-morrow the Maher bill, prohibiting net fishing within ten miles of New York City. This is not to apply to nets used especially for catching lobsters or crabs, nor to the catching of eels by the use of eelpots nor the capture of minnows, killies, spearing, or shrimp for bait by means of hand nets, which shall not exceed forty feet in length and four feet in depth.

To Prohibit Indecent Pictures.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Anthony Comstock appeared before the Assembly Codes Committee to urge favorable action on Senator Wagner's bill making it a misdemeanor to exhibit any indecent moving pictures in slot machines. The committee decided to report the bill favorably. It has already passed the Senate.

Silver Lake Park Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Fallows's Silver Lake Park bill, increasing the appropriation from $50,000 to $75,000, and placing the park under the supervision of the New York City Park Commissioners instead of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond.

Newspaper Men and Jury Duty.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Codes Committee to-day gave a hearing on Mr. Hill's bill to exempt newspaper men from jury duty. Several newspaper men spoke in favor of the measure. The bill will be reported favorably with an amendment striking out the word "publishers."

To Report Justices' Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably Mr. Weekes's bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1901, the City Court of the City of New York shall consist of the Justices now in office and four additional Justices, to be elected in November, 1900.

New York Special Franchises.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Commissioners Priest and Leaycraft of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to-day began the consideration of special franchises held in New York City with a view of determining their valuations. The work will take several weeks.

Bonds of $1,000,000 to Pay Claims.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably to-morrow the bill allowing New York City to raise yearly by special revenue bonds $1,000,000 to pay claims for which no other provision has been made.

To Extend Health Officer's Powers.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Kelsey's bill extending the powers of the Health Officer at the Port of New York in relation to quarantine.

SENATE BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday:

Senator DONNELLY—Repealing the clause of the Code of Civil Procedure which grants an additional allowance of $10 a day to the guardian of an infant for time employed in the settlement of an estate.

Senator BRACKETT—To provide that assessments made for local improvements in any municipality shall be assessed upon the lands benefited; also appropriating $98,000 of the amount collected from racing associations to be distributed among the county agricultural societies of the State.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate Taxation Committee yesterday refused to report the bill to release libraries from assessments.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably the bill adding Borough Presidents in this city to the Board of Estimate.

The Senate Cities Committee yesterday gave a hearing on the bill to improve Willinck entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. There was no opposition.

The hearing before the Assembly Cities Committee on the Fallows bill increasing the power of Controller Coler has been postponed until March 15 by mutual consent.

The bill to permit the Mather Bridge Company to erect a power bridge across the Niagara River was recommitted yesterday to the Senate Navigation Committee for a hearing.

The Assembly Codes Committee gave another hearing yesterday on the bill making it a misdemeanor to deal in trading stamps. The bill was favored by a number of merchants.

The Assembly Labor Committee will report favorably the bill making it a misdemeanor to interfere with a Deputy Factory Inspector; also the bill providing that any naturalized citizen must present his papers for inspection before he can be employed on State or municipal works.

The Senate Insurance Committee gave a hearing yesterday on the bill to permit of the transfer of money deposited with the State Superintendent of Insurance by the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company to the receiver for distribution among creditors and policy holders. John M. Bowers and De Lancey Nicoll urged the passage of the bill. Ex-Senator Sheard, representing stockholders, opposed the measure.

NEW TRIAL FOR SENATOR COFFEY

Court of Appeals Renders Judgment in Schoepflin's Suit.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted a new trial in the suit of former Assemblyman Schoepflin of Buffalo against State Senator Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn.

The suit was instituted by Schoepflin against Coffey because of a statement made by the latter concerning the former's connection with the Campbell ice bill in the Legislature several years ago. The trial resulted in an award of $5,500 to Schoepflin. The Appellate Division affirmed this judgment, but the Court of Appeals reversed it and ordered a new trial.

HISTORIC HOUSE BURNED.

Was at Various Times the Headquarters of Washington.

The old two-story-and-attic frame dwelling on the north side of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, between Eighth Avenue and McComb's Dam Lane, which was once part of the Jumel estate and was built over 100 years ago, was almost destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at about $4,300. The building was owned by James Flanagan of 416 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

The structure was about 50 by 40 feet, and was at various times the headquarters of Washington in 1776. It was owned by Thomas Tone and his family for several generations.

COURT REBUKES COUNSEL.

Justice Dickey Says the Lawyer Made Untruthful Statements.

"The lawyer has been guilty of a deliberate lie. I will deny the motion for alimony and counsel fee, and will place it on record that this lawyer is a liar."

Justice Dickey so expressed himself yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when papers in a separation suit were handed to him to sign. The lawyer stated to Justice Dickey that there was no other action pending in the matter, but Justice Dickey learned later, it is alleged, that the plaintiff had brought abandonment proceedings against her husband in Manhattan. He wrote on the papers:

"Motion denied. The counsel made untruthful statements in argument."

PUBLISHERS PLAN ARBITRATION

Their Committee to Deal with Disputes with Employes.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at the recent session in this city, with a desire to prevent conflicts between members and employes, appointed a special standing committee, with authority to secure the services of a competent Commissioner.

This committee—Alfred Cowles of The Chicago Tribune, Chairman; M. J. Lowenstein of The St. Louis Star, Secretary, and Herman Ridder of the New York Staats-Zeitung—has issued a statement to the effect that it constitutes practically an Arbitration Committee. Its duty is to obtain data respecting wages paid in the several cities, the condition of labor in the offices of the various members of the association, and other information that may be useful to both employer and employe.

"This committee," the statement continues, "feels charged with the sacred task of settling disputes whenever possible, and to that end will labor to secure the establishment of joint National arbitration committees to adjust labor troubles between members and their employes that cannot otherwise be settled.

"The committee was not appointed to provoke controversies or to antagonize labor, but, on the contrary, to promote a better understanding between members and their employes. The services of the committee and its Commissioner will be at the disposal of any member of the association and the good offices of the committee will gladly be extended to any member on request."

Detective Bureau for Jersey City.

A Detective Bureau was started at Police Headquarters in Jersey City yesterday. Heretofore the detectives have been assigned by the Police Board to Headquarters and to the seven precincts. By the new arrangement, which was decided upon by the Police Board on Monday, all the detectives report at Headquarters every morning to Inspector Samuel Archibold, who is at the head of the bureau, but under Chief Benjamin Murphy.

Policeman Binning Exonerated.

The Police Commissioners have dismissed the charges against Policeman Robert J. Binnings of the Tenderloin Station, who was tried recently on the complaint of Mrs. Eugenie Monnai of 222 West Forty-eighth Street, who asserted that Binning had arrested her and falsely charged her with soliciting on Broadway on Jan. 24.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Passes the Freeholder Bill—No One Speaks for the 5 Per Cent. Interest Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The Senate this morning, after considerable debate, passed Senator McDermott's bill to reorganize the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County by reducing its membership and providing that the Freeholders shall be elected at large instead of by districts. In order to avoid a question as to the constitutionality of the measure, it had been made general in its application, but it has a referendum clause, so that it will apply only to those counties which accept its provisions.

The Senate also passed Senator Francis's bill increasing the salary of the Judge of Monmouth County from $3,500 to $5,000; also Senator Reed's bill invalidating insurance contracts containing a co-insurance clause, unless such co-insurance is agreed upon at a reduced premium.

Senator Francis introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a boulevard along the ocean front between Seabright and Sea Girt under the State aid road law.

The House, at its morning session passed the House bill providing for the placing of the Typographical Union label on all State printing.

The Senate passed the House bill admitting soldiers of the Spanish-American war into the Soldiers' Home at Kearney and the Senate bill merging the Delaware River Railroad with the West Jersey Railroad.

The State Sewerage bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health.

The House this afternoon passed these bills: Authorizing Plainfield to spend $100,000 for a new City Hall; incorporating the Borough of Highlands of Navesink, Monmouth County.

Both Houses adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The House Judiciary Committee gave a hearing to-day on Mr. Cooper's 5 per cent. interest bill. President Denise of the State Board of Agriculture said that the farmers did not want the bill. Representatives of a number of banks also opposed the bill. No one appeared in advocacy of the measure.

The Special Committee of the Assembly to investigate the management of the State Industrial School for Girls heard three witnesses, Misses Wight and Scott, teachers of the school, who recently resigned, and the Rev. George C. Maddock, a member of the old Board of Trustees.

GRANITE CUTTERS TO STRIKE.

8,000 Men in New England Shops to Go Out March 1.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—From indications prevailing to-day at all New England granite centres it is apparent that the workmen at nearly every shop in the section will strike Thursday morning to enforce a demand for eight hours' work with a minimum price of $3 per day. The manufacturers, many of whom are members of the Granite Manufacturers' Association, have voted to refuse the demand, and the cutters will stop work. The movement will involve about 8,000 men.

At Barre, Vt., the manufacturers have voted to grant the eight-hour day, with pay of 34 cents an hour. The men now get $2.50 a day for nine hours. The Barre men will strike, but it is considered likely that a compromise will be effected, and that a settlement at other points on the basis of the Barre manufacturers will be reached.

To Take Up Ferryboat Nuisances.

A letter from Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, complaining of nuisances on ferryboats, was read at yesterday's session of the Council, which fixed upon next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock for a hearing on the subject. Mrs. Blake, in her letter, said that companies operating ferryboats permit men to occupy women's cabins, to the exclusion of women, and she asked that the matter be taken up in some way that would afford relief.

Cienfuegos Strike Declared Off.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The strike at Cienfuegos was declared off to-day on the order of Mayor Frias, who had all along encouraged the strikers. His action was due to pressure brought to bear by Gen. Wood, who had ordered a Cabinet meeting to consider the matter of deposing the Mayor and other civil officials who sympathized with the strikers. That Frias will be removed is more than probable.

An Old Frenchman Killed.

Pierre F. Bourgin, seventy-seven years old, a Frenchman, an inmate of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, at 135 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, fell out of his window on the fourth floor of the building yesterday morning and was killed.

MILLING COMPANY TIED UP.

Receiver Appointed for Hecker-Jones-Jewell Concern.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday appointed Mr. Brookfield of this city and Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., receivers for the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company on the application of Joseph A. Knox, with power to continue the business. It was stated that the bonds outstanding are $2,500,000, on which interest, due March 1, is $75,000. The floating debt is $680,997. The assets consist of real estate, mortgaged to secure the bonds, and merchandise in process of manufacture, $300,000; accounts and bills receivable, unpledged, $321,636; cash in banks, $13,100. All of the available stocks and bonds, and a large amount of wheat and flour have been pledged as collateral for demand loans.

Deputy Sheriff Murray received an attachment yesterday against the company for Hastings & Gleason, for $50,000 in favor of the National Bank of the Republic. The claim is on a note made by the company Oct. 23, 1899, payable Feb. 23, 1900. It was signed by Eugene Jones as President, and Joseph A. Knox as Assistant Treasurer. When the note fell due it was presented for payment, but there was no money to meet it, and it was accordingly protested. The Sheriff put a keeper in the office of the company in the Produce Exchange Building, and in the company's mills at Broome and Lewis Streets. The Sheriff also attached $11,950 in the Corn Exchange Bank. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the concern is a New Jersey corporation.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SISKIYOU PLACER MINING COMPANY.—Judgment for $16,461 was entered yesterday against the Siskiyou Placer Mining Company of 30 Broad Street in favor of Christopher Bargfrede on thirty-one notes of the company, made from Sept. 1, 1898, to Nov. 28, 1899. The company is a West Virginia corporation, organized five years ago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to work placer mines in Siskiyou County, Cal. The summons was served on William M. Middleton, the Treasurer.

RICHARD GIBBONS.—Judgment for $9,801 was entered yesterday by default against Richard Gibbons, individually, and doing business as M. Gibbons & Son in Brooklyn, in favor of Charles Macdonald and Andrew Onderdonk, doing business as the Union Bridge Company. The claim is for materials and labor from Nov. 7, 1898, to Oct. 25, 1899, furnished in the erection of Steel Building No. 31, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Execution was issued to the Sheriff of New York County. Mr. Gibbons is a mason and builder in Brooklyn, and has been in business for twenty years. His father started the business in 1872.

Out of Town.

E. H. PEASE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The E. H. Pease Manufacturing Company, one of the largest fanning mill and elevator factories in Wisconsin, made an assignment at Racine yesterday to C. H. Adams. The assignment was made for the purpose of retiring the company indebtedness and withdrawing from business in Racine and accomplishing a reorganization upon a new and more extended basis.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

CAPT. LOUIS WENDEL.—A discharge in bankruptcy was granted yesterday to Capt. Louis Wendel, manager, at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court. The liabilities were $65,212.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMANUEL WISE.—Emanuel Wise, a salesman at 127 Duane Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,159 and nominal assets $137 in debts due him.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON.—Robert A. Johnston, whose home at Mount St. Vincent was burned early Monday morning, filed a petition in bankruptcy in this city Feb. 6, showing liabilities of $55,487 and no assets. Of the liabilities $40,761 were deficiency judgments, and a large part of the balance of the debts were for groceries, shoes, shirts, coal, gas, flowers, servants' wages, and legal services.

BACHER & DREYFOOS.—Jean Bacher of Philadelphia and William Wallace Dreyfoos of 184 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, this city, who composed the firm of Bacher & Dreyfoos, formerly doing business at 501 Market Street, Philadelphia, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $59,692 and no assets. Mr. Dreyfoos has individual liabilities of $3,785. The firm failed in 1883.

LOUIS COMBREMONT.—Schedules in the involuntary bankruptcy of Louis Combremont, wholesale dealer in watch materials at 45 Maiden Lane, were filed yesterday by a creditor, Henry Zimmern of Henry Zimmern & Co., who stated that Mr. Combremont could not be found. The liabilities are given at $16,581 and there are no assets. Schedules filed Jan. 4 in the Supreme Court, under an assignment showed liabilities of $10,989, nominal assets of $6,231; actual assets, $2,721.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—A meeting of the creditors of Finlay Brothers, dry goods dealers at 834 Columbus Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Macgrane Coxe, at 63 Wall Street. The schedules show liabilities of $43,981 and assets of $10,464. Sixty-one claims, aggregating $10,000, were filed by Stern, Singer & Barr for creditors, and the election of a trustee was postponed till a future meeting on account of the illness of the referee.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Feb. 27, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDRICH, William H., and William Wiggins—Robert B. Roosevelt	$103
ADAMS, Agostino—Inazio Filocco, costs.	60
BRODIE, William—E. P. Gleason Manufacturing Company	219
BERMINGHAM, Charles H.—H. A. Collins, Jr., and another	165
BROSNAN, Francis X., and Charles Jones—F. O. Norton Cement Company	411
BRIGGS, J. Clarence—Abel Crook	355
BENHAM, A. Victor—A. S. Wood and another	153
BAUM, Adolph—A. Silverthau and another	603
BAUM, Adolph—Frances M. Marks and another	1,053
CHRISTMAS, William A.—The Sharpless Dye Wood Extract Company	279
CAHZIN, Mayer—Charles A. Gerlach	110
COGSWELL, Elizabeth N.—Judge Company	116
CARTER, John P.—Jessie Gill	1,043
D'AMBROSIO, Anna—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	136
DOWLING, George B.—Jacob F. Oberle	26
DOUGHTY, John W.—Edward Cooper	75
FREY, Mark L.—William R. Hoctor, costs	371
FERTIK, Max—Nettie B. Jacobs, executrix	139
FRIDAY, Joseph E.—Central Park Brewing Company	747
FERREE, Samuel P.—C. N. Judson	744
GIBBONS, Richard, individually, &c.—C. Macdonald and another	9,801
HAIGHT, Edward C.—Thomas J. Alden	37
HOWELL, Emery D.—E. M. Dickerson	111
HUBBELL, Frederick B.—J. W. Riglander and another	1,224
KACHEL, Eugene F.—C. H. Wilson and others	322
KASTEN, Rosalin, Lina, and William—S. E. Bernheimer and another	662
KENNERLY, Mitchell—Henry G. Piffard	124
LEAMAN, Joseph A.—C. P. Casanges	84
LANGLEY, Frank C.—S. G. Lewin	27
LOENING, Albert—Consolidated Ice Company	34
LUHN, Louis—L. Friesen	287
MATTONE, Agostino—F. Amato	250
MILLER, Philip F.—Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn	3,237
MICHEL, Leopold—Baum & Lippmann	171
McCULLY, Herbert B.—R. E. Sultan	192
McKEEVER, Della—R. E. Sultan	517
PUSCCIO, Giuseppe—I. Filocco, costs	69
POWERS, Elizabeth—R. H. Williams and another	858
POTTER, Frank R., and John A. Wilbur—C. A. Pope	450
ROSENFELD, Rosie—R. Pitzle	148
RAYNOR, William H.—M. L. Elseman	125
ROLLAND, Louis L.—The Barbour Brothers' Company	238
SCHOLTZ, Carlos A.—William F. Wall	449
SAWYER, Herbert D.—E. L. Sawyer, costs	46
WAN, William L.—A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company	257
STEINERT, Horace W.—L. Schaefer and another	188
SMITH, George C.—Edward W. Ashley	287
TOWNSEND, Mrs. Margaret L. D.—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company	133
TAYLOR, William B.—Charles R. Shaw, receiver, &c	1,414
TEETOR, Henry D. and Sarah L.—The Western Bank and Safe Deposit Company	371
THALMANN, John.—The Jefferson Real Estate Company	185
THE EMPIRE CITY TROTTING CLUB—Manly A. Burnham and another	258
THE CASTLE GARDEN HOTEL COMPANY—Lena Weneke	121
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—John McGlynn, costs	219
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Annie C. Pell and others	1,485
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Annie C. Pell and others	1,801
THE SISKIYOU PLACER MINING COMPANY—C. Bargfrede	16,461
VAN VEEN, Samuel—C. N. Davidson	163
WHITEHEAD, Rupert—H. E. White, trustee, &c	202
WATKINSON, Adel L.—J. A. Flomerfelt, as trustee	117

The claims made for the Aeolian are strong, but not stronger than the evidence offered in support of them.

The Aeolian Described by an Aeolian Owner.

Letter from a well-known artist.

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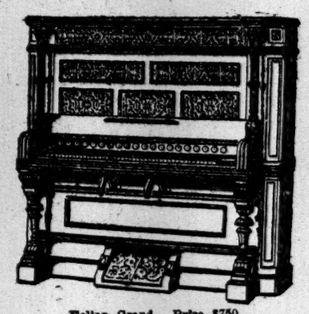
It enables every one to enjoy orchestral music at pleasure.



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A. B. Hilton.
Jefferson Seligman.
Washington Seligman.
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Thos. B. Wanamaker.
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Registered Bonds having $1,000. Drawn from each Bond.
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6 Per Cent. $5,000 Bonds Nos. 0208, 0306.
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CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
New York, February 27th, 1900.

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Prof. Tripler's discovery—liquid air—has passed the experimental stage, and can now be profitably used everywhere for refrigeration and motive power, as well as in numerous other important lines. Its utility and practicability have been demonstrated beyond question.

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The use of liquid air in the generation of power on land and sea will reduce the cost to one-half of that now paid for steam power. This statement carries its own argument, and needs no elaboration.

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Only TWO Days More to Buy Stock at $4 a Share.

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POSITIVELY no more of this stock will be sold at present price, $4 a share, after Friday, March 2, 1900.

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NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
Fiscal Office, 124 World Building,
NEW YORK CITY.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BIG MONEY IN SUGAR
Can be made between now and the day of the declaration of the dividend.
SEND US YOUR NAME
WE WILL DO THE REST.
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$4,000 United Trac. & Elec. Co. (Prov. & Paw.) St. R'way 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$5,000 Jamaica & Bklyn Road Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. New York Rubber Co.
5 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
$4,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Has. & Dak. Div.) 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1910.
(By order of Trustees.)
$6,000 No'western Grand Trunk Ry. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Guar. 4 p. c. Bd., 2361.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bd., 1936.
$1,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. 5 p. c. Regst. Bd., 1987.
$3,500 Union Pac. R. R. 1st R. R. and Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$2,000 Balt. & Ohio R. R. 1st 50-year Bds., 1948.
$2,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bd., 1938.
150 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
30 shs. Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.
5 shs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. pfd.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
10 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. pfd.
40 shs. Mountain Spring Water Co., Hillburn, N. Y.
$10,000 City of N. Y. Consld. Stock (Repaving Sts. & Aves.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1918.
30 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
150 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R.
55 shs. Warren R. R. Co. Guar.
190 shs. Thomas Iron Co.
151 shs. Central New Jersey Land Impt. Co.
19 1-6 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co.
92 shs. Lackawanna Store Association, Limited.
100 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
57 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Ry. pfd.
38 shs do do common.
$20,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville & S. W. R. R. 1st Skg. Fd. 8 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 do do Interest Certfs.
$10,000 North Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., issued to Western N. C. R. R., 1898-1870 Coups. on.
$7,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, April, 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Janv., 1872, Coups.
$5,000 South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., due 1888, Janv., 1872, Coups.
$3,000 South Carolina 4½ p. c. Bds., due 1933.
$457 50-100 South Carolina Certfs. of interest 4½ p. c. Bonds.
115 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
15 shs. Croton Lake Impt. Co.
10 shs. Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
250 shs. International Coal & R'way Co.
350 shs. Great Western Consol. Oil Co., Penn.
70 shs. Enniskillen Petroleum & Ref. Co., Canada.
1,300 shs Sage Run Oil Creek Petroleum Co. (For Account of Whom it May Concern.)
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
15 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
33 shs. National City Bank.
649 shs. Phenix National Bank.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
5 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Albemarle & Ches. Canal Co. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 City of Atchison, Kan., 4 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1928.
3 shs. Union Trust Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
445 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
17 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
75 shs. Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.
55 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. Lou., Evans. & St. Louis R. R. common.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
$127,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds. (Hypd.)
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$1,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1998.
50 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & No. R. R.
50 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin common (Trust Co. Ctf.)
$4,000 St. Paul Gas Light Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1944.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
$500 Ctf. Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Corp. of N. Y.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
40 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
50 shs. U. S. Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Cum. Pfd.
$20,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
500 shs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. common.
$10,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
9 shs. Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5,500 shs. The Pittsburg Co. of Penn. (Hypd.)
$5,000 Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. & Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1902.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
5 shs. Travelers' Life Ins. Co., (Hartford, Conn.)
3 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co., (Hartford, Conn.)
50 shs. International Elevating Co.
10 shs. Chestnut Ridge R. R.
50 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Co.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. National City Bank.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Stock of the American Steel and Wire Company that dividends aggregating 7 per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company have been declared, as follows:
To the holders of such Common Stock of record March 19th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable April 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close March 19th, reopening April 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record June 18th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable July 2d. Transfer Books close June 18th, reopening July 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Sept. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said above-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable October 2d, 1900. Transfer Books close Sept. 17th, reopening October 3d.
To holders of such Common Stock of record Dec. 17th, 1900, 1¾ per cent., (or one-fourth of said abovt-mentioned 7 per cent.,) payable Jan. 2, 1901. Transfer Books close Dec. 17th, 1900, reopening Jan. 3, 1901.
C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co. Semi-Annual Dividend No. 36.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.
F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3.
The third quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the close of business March 15, 1900.
The transfer books will close on March 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on April 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.
New York, February 26, 1900.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, February 27th, 1900.
A Dividend of $1.50 Per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable April 2d, 1900.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close March 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen April 3d, 1900.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
80 BROADWAY,
New York, February 26th, 1900.
The coupons due March 1st, 1900, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York City.
E. B. CRAIG, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., Feb. 28, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO. OF TEXAS, maturing March 1st, 1900, will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE,
Vice Pres't & Treas.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after March 1st, 1900, on presentation at Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

Southern Light and Traction Co.
Coupons due March 1, 1900, from the 5 per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Southern Light and Traction Company will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.
On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., February 20, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at tht close of business upon March 19, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon March 19, 1900, and reopened on April 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton had another active day yesterday, and closed strong, but irregular, from 2 off to 4 points up. Considerable New Orleans buying was in evidence throughout the day, and the market touched the highest figures of the remarkable bull movement of this year, cotton selling within 5 points of 9 cents. The movement has been a good one in recent weeks. Advices now are to the effect that the mills both North and South are pretty well supplied with cotton.

The market opened yesterday 3 points off to 2 up, and improved steadily and rapidly in the first hour and a half. Liverpool opened a point off, but rallied subsequently. About noon cotton went off in this market somewhat, and showed rather heavy tendencies during the rest of the day. Final bid quotations were: February, 8.88; March, 8.88; April, 8.87; May, 8.87; June, 8.86; July, 8.87; August, 8.80; September, 8.15; October, 7.82; November, 7.69; December, 7.70; January, 7.70. March sold up to 8.92 in the course of the day's trading, May to 8.95, June to 8.93, July to 8.95, August to 8.89, and September to 8.22. Receipts were 30,670 bales, as against 34,252 of a week previous and 29,542 of a year previous. As indicative of the crop this year, it is worth noting that the movement early in January was 500,000 bales behind that of 1896-7, at the corresponding periods. It is now 20,000 bales ahead of that of 1896-7, (when the total crop was 8,758,000 bales,) at the corresponding periods. Sales yesterday were not far short of 500,000 bales. Southern markets were firm.

Coffee had a dull day, total transactions amounting to only 14,750 bags. The market opened unchanged to 5 points up, sales at call being 2,000 bags, and closed about the same way. Sunday's and Monday's receipts at Rio and Santos were 28,000 bags.

Wheat was firm on the Produce Exchange, influenced by the covering in the West of shorts and by unfavorable reports of the Argentine crop. Sales were fairly good, export attention on this coast amounting to 120,000 bushels. May wheat closed at 72⅝c bid. Corn and oats were quite steady and not active. May corn closed at 40⅝c bid.

TRUST COMPANY'S MERGER.

The International Banking and Trust Company is considering a consolidation with the North American Trust Company, which was mentioned a month ago as a corporation which might unite with the International. Representatives of both companies met at the Metropolitan Club last night and discussed the matter. The capital of the North American Company, of which Alvah Trowbridge is President, is $1,000,000, and it has a large surplus. Its offices are at 100 Broadway. The International Company, of which Oakleigh Thorne is acting President, has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000.

The negotiations for the consolidation of the International Banking and Trust and the Century Trust Companies have not been declared off. They are awaiting the return from Europe of Amzi L. Barber, on March 15. But it is said they may be abandoned in view of negotiations with the North American Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Application has been made for the appointment of a receiver of the Old Line Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis.

Stafford, Goss & Co. have been appointed Cleveland sole agents of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England.

A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) to be held in Washington on April 11.

Chicago advices state that Joseph M. Wile has been appointed Cook County sole agent of the Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of The Hague.

Daniel Prentice has been appointed special agent of the Western Insurance Company of Pittsburg for New England, New York, and New Jersey.

It was reported yesterday that the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Prussia will be licensed to do business in this State today, all the details attendant upon the application for admission having been completed.

C. Chevallier Cream of Dublin, General Manager of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, has sailed for England without having taken any definite steps toward entering the company in this State, and the company is not likely now to apply for admission to New York before October.

The insurance on the residence of Robert Johnson at Mount St. Vincent, which was nearly destroyed by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: Spring Garden, 10-250; American of Philadelphia, $5,125; Scottish Union and National, $5,125; New York Underwriters', $5,125; Citizens' of New York, $5,125.

W. S. Marriner of Chicago has been appointed special agent of the Western Adjustment Company, which now includes among its stockholders over thirty-five insurance companies, and W. D. Bradshaw, formerly General Agent of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has been designated to succeed Mr. Marriner as Western special agent of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark.

New York fire underwriters said yesterday that the annual reports of their companies indicate that fire insurance rates in Kansas were reduced on an average of 25 per cent. in 1899, and that a profit has been realized on their business in that State, while in Indian Territory, where the rates were advanced, the companies have lost nearly 85 cents for every dollar's worth of insurance written. A new rate book is being prepared for Indian Territory, containing another advance in rates. No further reduction in Kansas rates is anticipated for the present, because the profit of 1899 was due to the fact that the fire losses scarcely equaled in volume 65 per cent. of the annual average of losses in that State.

Cologne Reinsurance Company.
ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-day admitted the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Cologne, Germany, to transact business in this State.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 27	623,284
To date this year	19,541,847
Corresponding date last year	40,127,496

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 27	$1,736,000
To date this year	$90,743,400
Corresponding date last year	$236,207,960

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1½	Chi. & East. Ill.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1¼	Col. Mid. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Consol. Gas	2
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Hocking Valley	⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅞	N. Y. Central	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	2	Met. Street Railway	4
Am. Ice	½	Met. W. S. El., C.	½
Am. Linseed	¾	M. W. S. El., C., pf.	3½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Malt. pf.	½	National Steel	½
Am. Steel Hoop	2⅝	National Steel pf.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	⅞
Am. Tobacco	¾	Pennsylvania	1¼
Anaconda Copper	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	4
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Pressed Steel Car pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1⅛	Pullman Co.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅛	Rep. Steel	¼
Brunswick	1	St. L. S. W.	⅛
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	5½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Canada Southern	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1	Third Avenue	19¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1⅞	Union Bag & Paper	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	½	U. S. Leather	1½
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Del., Lack. & West.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅞
Federal Steel pf.	⅞	Wabash pf.	½
Hocking Val. pf.	½	West. Un. Tel.	2½
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Lake Erie & West. pf.	1	Wis. Central	½
Manhattan	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Beech Creek 1st	2	Det., M. & M. l. g.	3½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	1		1½
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. Div. 5s	1⅝	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1
Louis. & Nash. 5s.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.	1	Rome, W. & O. con. 5s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The pitiable exhibition of the Third Avenue Street Railway's distresses continued yesterday largely to monopolize the attention and activities of the Stock Exchange. From around $70 per share the stock fell, with scarcely a fractional rally, down to within a single point of 50. Nowhere was any good word heard in the property's favor; on every side circulated sensational representations to its discredit. Receivership was all day long a free and easy topic; and some other circulating reports carried even graver suggestions. Whatever may be immediately Third Avenue's stock market fate, that which is worse may follow—if but a fraction of what Wall Street discusses has the basis of truth.

Common sense rules seem to have been wholly ignored in the management of the property; common fame upon the Stock Exchange makes use of sterner epithets—and a judicial inquiry in the interest of despoiled investors is likely to be one of the early sequels to the security quotation collapse which is recorded.

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Closely approaching Third Avenue in point of activity and sensational fluctuations was Sugar Trust. The stock was weak all day, falling to within a single point of par; but just at the close a savage rally of a sudden developed, and the final price was practically the highest of the day. Generally this was attributed to a nervous move to cover upon the part of speculators caught short in an oversold market. But there may be something of more importance than any such passing squeeze of the shorts. What seems not improbable is that a pool to which a group of Chicago speculators recently subscribed is making an energetic effort to maintain its position. This pool is credited with having on hand about 30,000 shares of stock, bought at an average above 110, and some Sugar Trust insiders are credited with having interests in this pool. Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is not committed to it.

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A not unnatural nervousness was imparted to the entire stock list by yesterday's excited gyrations in Sugar Trust and Third Avenue. Many railway stocks were weaker than they have recently been.

Yet what was clear beyond almost anything else in Wall Street yesterday was the fact that practically all the news of the day was good news. Of developments which naturally could depress any standard railroad property there was actually not even a suggestion.

NO NEW LEATHER PLAN.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the United States Leather Company takes place in Jersey City to-day. Wall Street has been for a long time placing faith in rumors of one sort or another to the effect that this meeting was to usher in an important change in the affairs of this corporation, a readjustment of its securities which should be radical in its

...unts of dead freight from Chicago last week as compared with the previous week.

Announcement that the new San Francisco line of the Atchison will be opened for traffic on May 1.

Shipment of thirty-one locomotives to China from a Philadelphia factory, and receipt of an order by the same concern for thirty locomotives for a railway in France.

Sale by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the $9,000,000 recently authorized 3½ per cent. rolling stock certificates to local banking houses.

According to Indianapolis advices the grain stocks held in cribs at way station warehouses and elevators are now being shipped more extensively than at any time since last year's harvest.

Deficit of $35,025 under the legal requirement shown by last week's statement outside banks against a surplus of $9,725 in the previous week.

Reported sale of a Stock Exchange seat at $40,000.

Shipments of 50,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Meeting to-day in this city of Presidents of the Western railroads to discuss the rate situation.

Decrease of $5,208,051 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $2,133,907 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,425,843; balances, $6,846,233; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $411,681.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were for $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.16⅜ less 1-16 @5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—7@20c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—25c discount; Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was buoyant at the opening, but this was not maintained, as the surrender of Gen. Cronje had been anticipated. There was no increase in business, operators waiting for the Paris movements. The French proved to be sellers on a small scale. Consols were dull on stiff contangos. There was considerable business done on bull account.

The market for American securities was generally firm all day, with Louisville and Nashville shares showing the most strength. The demand was moderate, and at the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 101 3-16; consols for the account, (April,) 101½; Canadian, 101¼; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 39⅜; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; St. Paul, 125¾; New York Central, 136; Pennsylvania, 68⅜; Reading, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 76½; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 84½; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Anaconda, 9.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 31.17; Lisbon, 14.50; Rome, 7.10.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Prices started firm on the Bourse to-day on the declaration of options, prompting repurchases. Later the hardness accentuated. International securities were heavy at first, but subsequently improved. Rio Tintos were easier, but recovered sharply. De Beers Mines and Rands showed good advances on the news of the surrender of Gen. Cronje, which caused large purchases. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 50c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.75.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Business on the Bourse to-day was dull and irregular, the news of Gen. Cronje's surrender having little effect on the market. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were maintained. Locals slipped away on realizations, particularly in the case of mines. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅞ per cent.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Pan-American Herald Company of Buffalo; capital, $8,000. Directors—Frank H. Reilly, Charles R. Shuttleworth, and George B. Webster, Buffalo.

Brunswick Briar Pipe Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Gustav Stark, Herman L. Pings, and George H. Pings, New York City.

W. A. Bates Manufacturing Company of Cuba, Allegany County; capital, $40,000. Directors—George A. Bates, G. D. Whipple, John C. Young, Frank M. Todd, Frank Jordan, H. C. Morgan, and B. G. Sisson, Cuba.

Automatic Emergency Recorder Company; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. N. Motley, James H. Bailey, and Julius M. Ferguson, New York City.

Mills Supply of New York City; capital $15,000. Directors—P. A. Mills, William C. Krusch, and Caroline F. Mills, New York City.

Magnet Wire Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. F. Manning and J. De S. McGuire, New York City; Richard Varley, Jr., Jersey City.

Geneva Optical Company of Geneva; capital, $20,000. Directors—T. J. Smith, James E. Brown, and Emily S. Brown, Geneva.

George Watson Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward B. Hawkins, William Fillingham, and H. S. Murphy, New York City.

The Islip Hygeia Ice Company of Islip; capital, $15,000. Directors—C. T. Smith, Frank S. Whitman, George B. Howell, Frank Parker, and John E. King, Islip.

Syracuse Gas Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The United Gas and Electric Company of Syracuse was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $4,000,000, to manufacture gas and electricity. The capital stock is divided into $1,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. The Directors are L. Bedell Grant and John T. Kirk of Brooklyn and Ashley T. Cole of New York City. The company takes over the business of the present Syracuse Electric Light and Syracuse Gas Companies, and its operations will extend throughout Onondaga County.

Incorporated at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Sieberling Plate Glass Company, to manufacture plate glass, window glass, and glass bottles; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—George C. Morgan, Jr., Angus Wight, and Missmore Kendall, all of East Orange.

The South Dakota Consolidated Mining Company, to conduct a general mining business; capital, $1,000,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 27.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Hamilton Hotel Company, to construct and conduct hotels and restaurants in New York City; capital, $20,000.

American Confectionery Company of Providence, R. I., to make candy; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—W. A. Lane and D. B. Provan, Providence, R. I.; Joseph G. Brown and George W. Wing of Montpelier, Vt.

The Deutsche Bank.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The annual report of the Deutsche Bank shows a turnover of 50,770,000,000 marks. This is an increase of 5,375,000,000 marks. The gross earnings were 29,000,000 marks, an increase of 2,000,000 marks, and the net earnings were 20,000,000 marks, an increase of 1,000,000 marks. The dividend declared was 11 per cent., an increase of one-half of 1 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities relatively few net changes of importance occurred, but in some quarters of the market prices became steadier and closed with a stronger tone than on the previous day. No general activity appeared, and most of the day's transactions were supplied by the few issues which of late have been most prominent in curb trading. All told, the market shows considerable strength, and though as a result of liquidation prices recede here and there, as a rule they give evidence of the fact that the public seems to expect more or less general improvement in prices. Very little news affecting curb stocks came to hand yesterday, and few stocks reflected special influences.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was again fairly active and steadier than on Monday. In the common stock most of the sales were made at 26, and this issue closed at 26 bid, a net gain of half a point. A few bonds sold at 96, while in the preferred stock, as far as reported, no transactions at all were made. In some quarters it is thought that at the annual meeting of the stockholders some new Directors will be elected who will represent Consolidated Gas interests and whose election will be practical confirmation of recent reports to the effect that that company had secured practical control of the New Amsterdam Company. This, however, is still a matter of conjecture. The fact remains that some one has been steadily buying New Amsterdam stock seemingly in an effort to secure control of the property. It is expected in some well-informed quarters that announcement will soon be had that new interests have become dominant in New Amsterdam Gas, and that the early termination of the gas war is assured. Trading in New Amsterdam common yesterday amounted to about 800 shares, including a lot of 500 shares, which sold early in the day at 26.

NATIONAL TUBE was one of the strongest of the industrial stocks, and advanced considerably in both issues. On fairly active trading, the common stock got as high as 53⅛, and closed at 53 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Sales of the preferred stock were made as high as 93¾, but the price of this issue reacted later, and closed with a fractional net loss, at 93¼ bid. Recent demand for the common stock has been larger than that for the preferred, and this issue advanced less sharply than the common. It seems, however, that the preferred stock is coming into greater demand, as was indicated by the advance which occurred in this issue early in the day. Friends of the stock say that, in view of the very large earnings shown by the company, the dividend on the preferred stock is absolutely assured, and that it may expect to advance substantially above the present price.

GENERAL CARRIAGE closed strong, at 7⅞ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. This stock was in fairly large demand and was traded in to a considerable extent.

AMALGAMATED COPPER closed with a half-point loss, at 89½ bid. Highest sales for the day were made at 90, but transactions were not in very large amount.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred advanced to 27¾, and closed with a net gain of 1⅛ point, at 27⅝ bid. The common stock advanced an eighth, to 7¼.

LORILLARD preferred was very weak, selling down to 92 on transactions amounting to less than 100 shares, and being offered at 95 at the close, with 90 the best bid.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD sold at 30, and closed with a net gain of 1½ points, at 29½ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was offered down to 7⅜, closing at 7½ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	26	27
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	96⅛

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	26¾	28
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15	16
American Bicycle pf	43½	44½
American Bicycle bonds		90½
American Chicle	54	58
American Chicle pf	80	86
American Woolen	21¼	22¼
American Woolen pf	81¼	82¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	8¾	9½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	48	51
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip	11½	13
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	27⅝	28
Empire Steel		20
Empire Steel pf	60	63
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	28	35
Havana Commercial	17	18½
Havana Commercial pf	58	59½
International Pump	17⅛	18
International Pump pf	63	94½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp		29
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	90
National Gramophone	49	51
National Salt	48	49
National Salt pf	78	80
National Starch	53	53⅛
National Tube pf	93¼	93¾
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86¼	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg	29¾	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	82½
Sloss-Sheffield	29½	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	531	533
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A	3½	
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	89½	89¾
American Air Power	41	47
Arizona Lead	12¼	12½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12¾
British Columbia Copper	9	9¾
California Copper	3½	4
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	100	109½
Chicago & Alton 5s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle		44
Electric Vehicle pf		95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	19	22
General Carriage	7¾	8
Illinois Transportation	2½	2⅝
Kansas City P. & G. pf., (new)	42	43½
Kansas City P. & G. 5s, (new)	67¾	68¾
Little Ti Gold Mining	35	40
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¾	99¼
New England Transportation	5	5½
New York Transportation	7½	7¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	21⅝	23
Pittsburg Coal	22¾	23¼
Pittsburg Coal pf	82½	83
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div		116
St. Louis common	25	
St. Louis pf	80	
St. Louis 4s	90	91
Retsof	20	22
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13	15
Superior & Boston Copper		3-16
Tennessee Copper	13½	15
Trust Company of America	192	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	26
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	62	63

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	25	
Columbus Railway pf	58	
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	83	84½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	89
Nassau Electric 4s	93	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction		25
New Orleans Traction pf	98	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	27¼	28¼
Orange & Passaic Valley	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 1st p. c.	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115¼	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	114	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Columbus Gas 5s	105¾	106½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bds	103	
Consolidated Gas of N. J	23½	
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Dan. Gas 5s	39	40
Denver Gas 5s		79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	71	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana Consolidated	38	42
St. Joseph (Mo.)	33	43
St. Jos-ph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54½	56
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	99
Standard Gas, New York	100	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf	138	145

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas 1st	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	95	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	25
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	107	109
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	42	
Cramps' Shipyard	76	80
General Chemical	63	65
General Chemical pf	98	101
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf		90½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	133	140
Standard Coupler	39½	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	50
Union Typewriter	28	32
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	107	108
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at .70, 500 Alamo at .18, 500 Cosmos at .01½, 1,000 Comstock at .03, 2,000 Golden Age at .05, 300 Mollie Gibson at .26, 500 Mexican at .19, 1,500 Pharmacist at .15½, 200 Potosi at .28, 1,000 Utah at .11.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.55	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.11	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Belcher	.17	Savage	.08
Best & Belcher	.28	Sierra Nevada	.33
Breece	1.35	Standard	2.85
Bruns. Consol	.24	Small Hopes	1.10
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Union Consol	.20
Challar	.15	Utah	.07
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.15
Con. Cal. & Va	1.25	Argentum Juanita	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.17
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Anaconda	.09
Crescent	.14	Crip. Ck. Cons	.19½
Catalpa	.15	Creede & Crip. Ck	.11
Deadwood Terra	.55	Croesus	.01
Daly	1.75	Golden Fleece	.28
Eureka Consol	.14	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.23
Gould & Curry	.10	Mount Rosa	.78
Hale & Norcross	.27	Pharmacist	.15
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.20	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.66	Union	.46
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.33
Kingston & Pemb	.30	Damon	.26
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.15
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.15
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.17
Mexican	.17	Jackpot	.60
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.24
Ontario	8.25	Tornado	.50
Ophir	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	16.50
Occidental	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	15.25
Plymouth	.12	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	15.00
Phoenix G. M. Co	.10	Grey Forge	15.00
Potosi	.20		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The telephone stocks attracted the principal attention to-day, next to Sugar. Bell Telephone sold off to 316 on the reported lease of Erie Telephone; Erie Telephone, little affected by the lease, sold around 115. A few shares of New England Telephone changed hands at 135. The copper shares had moments of weakness and moments of firmness. Amalgamated got above 90 once more. Butte and Mohawk were soft spots. United States Oil was sold freely. Boston Elevated continued to fall, without developing the cause.

Preferred stockholders of the Fitchburg Road have selected a committee to solicit proxies to be voted in favor of the proposed lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine on a 5 per cent. basis.

At the Clearing House to-day 4 per cent. was the morning rate between banks, and New York funds sold at 17 and 20 cents discount.

Call money is still quoted at from 3½ to 4 per cent. National banks, as a rule, do not quote under 4½ per cent. for six months' money. Year money is quoted all the way from 4 to 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4¾	5	Old Colony		3
Allouez	2	3	Old Domin	18	19
Arcadian	15	16	Osceola	71	73
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	41½	42½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1	2
Atlantic		23	Quincy	135	137½
Baltic	20	20½	Rhode Island	4	4¾
B. & Cr. C.	12½	17½	Santa Fé	5¼	6
Bost. & Mon.	265	167	Santa Ysabel	2⅜	3
Butte & Bos.	58	59	Shoe	32	32½
Cal. & Hec.	765	770	Tamarack	190	193
Centennial	16	16⅜	Utah Cons	28½	29
Franklin	14½	15	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt		1	White Knob	30	30½
Isle Royale	25	26	Winona	3	
Mohawk	12¼	13	Wolverine	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	245	246	Cent. M. pf.	61	
Bost. & Low.	115	116	Fitchburg pf.	129	130
Bost. & Me.	199	200	N. Y. & N. E.	6s..110½	
Bost. Elev.	115	116	N. Y. & N. E.	7s..114½	
Bost. G. 5s.	80		West End	92	93¼
Cent. Mass.	12				

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	316	317	U. S. Oil		16½ 17
Chi. S. Yds.	133½	137	Westinghouse		
Dom. Coal	42		Electric	41	
Dom. C. pf.	116		Westinghouse		
Erie Tel.	116	117	Elect. pf	61	
Mex. Tel.	2¾				

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Carbon, which opened to-day at 17½, went off to 15, and closed at 16. The preferred dropped a point from 84. The decline in Linseed and Biscuit was less than in other stocks. The Appellate Court's decision yesterday hurt elevated stocks. Metropolitan preferred opened at 77, but fell 2 points, and closed there. South Side broke from 98¼ to 98, but closed at 99½. Lake Street was away off at 71½@71¾, the certificates bringing only 70@70½. Metropolitan certificates brought 28 and the bonds 95⅝.

	High.	Low.	Close.
1,150..Linseed	14½	13⅝	13⅝
1,020..Linseed pf	56½	55⅝	55½
50..Tin Plate	104	104	104
50..Tin Plate pf	32	32	32
2..Chi. Brewing pf	103½	103½	103½
2..Chi. City Ry	273	273	273
245..Diamond Match	124¼	123⅝	124
297..Lake St. Elevated	7½	7¼	7¼
825..Lake St. Elevated ctfs	8	6⅝	6¾
340..Metropolitan Elevated	28	28	28
1,870..Met. Elevated pf	77	75	75
1,885..National Biscuit	36¾	35⅝	36½
10..National Biscuit pf	92	92	92
2,417..National Carbon	17½	15	16
200..National Carbon pf	84	83	83
370..Shelby Steel Tube	16	15½	16
50..Shelby Steel Tube pf	75	75	75
565..South Side Elevated	98¼	98	99½
215..Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20	20
14..Union Loop	98	90	96
86..West Chicago	110¾	110	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—What there was of a market to-day was strong in a moderate way. Pennsylvania, the Readings, and Lehigh Valley were a trifle higher. Another buoyant feature was Brooklyn Gas and Electric, which sold yesterday at 1½. To-day there was a recovery of 3½ on the understanding that a call in all probability would be avoided. Warwick Iron and Steel was in demand up to 10¼. This is one of the few local industrials that issues monthly statements. Union Traction wavered to 36¼ in the forenoon, but later recovered. The feature of the market was Reading first preferred. That issue ignored the weakness in New York and closed at about the top price on purchases by the same interests that had been buying for two weeks.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	20⅞	Phila. Trac	98⅛	98⅜
Choctaw	32	33	Union Trac	36⅜	36⅞
Con. T., P.	27⅝	27⅞	Un. Gas Imp.	149	151
El. Co. of A.	12½	12⅝	Welsbach Lt.	40	41½
Lehigh Nav.	49⅝	50¼	W. N. Y. & P.		
Lehigh Val.	26	26¼	pf.	6⅞	7
Marsden	8	8¼			

Wage Claims for $37,672 Filed.

Claims aggregating $37,672, under the prevailing rate of wages law, were filed in the office of the Controller yesterday. Since Jan. 1 these claims amount to nearly $900,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116½	100	Adams Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	+1½
15½	15⅝	1,130	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	16	15	15½	+ ½
62	63	200	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	94	94	94	94	
27	31	100	American Dist. Tel.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1¼
145	147	219	American Express	146	146	146	146	–2
43	43½	350	American Ice Co.	43⅞	43⅞	43	43	– ½
13¼	13⅜	850	American Linseed Co.	14	14	13¼	13¼	– ¾
55⅝	57	320	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	– ½
22½	23	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	– ⅛
39¼	40	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅝	– ⅛
90½	91	330	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	90⅜	90½	– ⅞
41½	42½	7,760	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	43¼	43¼	39	40½	–2⅜
57	57¼	7,040	American Steel & Wire	57	57⅛	56¼	57	+ ¼
91½	91⅝	110	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91½	– ⅛
105½	105¾	94,840	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	103	106⅝	101⅛	105½	+1⅝
109	112	160	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	–2
..	96	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
31¼	31⅜	525	American Tin Plate	31½	31½	31¼	31½	
81½	83	400	Am. Tin Plate pf.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	+ ½
104⅜	104⅝	29,640	American Tobacco	106	106	103	104½	– ¾
42½	42⅝	1,210	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅜	43⅜	41¾	42½	–1
20⅝	21	4,366	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
64	64½	30,931	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅞	64½	63⅞	64	+ ½
61¼	61⅝	20,260	Baltimore & Ohio	62⅞	63	60½	61⅜	–1⅛
78⅝	79¼	5,005	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅝	80	78¼	78⅝	–1⅛
66¼	66⅞	45,572	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68½	68¾	65½	66¾	–2⅝
..	..	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	145	145	145	145	.....
10	10½	345	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	–1
52	55	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	52	52	52	52	–5½
96½	97	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	96½	96¾	96½	96½	.....
47½	48	150	Canada Southern	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	– ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	1,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	28¾	29	28½	28½	– ⅛
122⅞	123⅛	10,555	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122⅝	123¼	122¼	123	+ ⅛
94⅞	95¼	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	93½	96½	93½	95¼	+ ½
13½	13⅝	3,125	Chicago Great West.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
76⅞	77	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77¼	77¼	77	77	
39¼	39½	150	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39½	39½	39¼	39½	– ⅛
21⅝	22	3,150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	22⅜	22	22	+ ¼
54½	55	1,855	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54	56	54	55	.....
122	122¼	6,430	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	122⅝	122⅝	121⅞	122	+ ⅛
159	161	100	Chicago & Northw	160	160	160	160	.....
107¼	107½	4,505	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107½	107	107¼	+ ¼
105	115	150	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	– ¼
58⅜	59	800	Chi., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	59⅜	58⅜	59	+ ¼
20½	25	50	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
57½	58½	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	–1
..	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
42¾	43½	880	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	43¾	43¼	43¾	.....
9¾	10	200	Colorado Midland	10	10	9¾	9¾	– ¼
26⅜	27¼	100	Colorado Midland pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ½
5⅞	5¾	1,110	Col. Southern	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝	..

COL. GARDINER'S HEARING

Status of the Proceeding Defined by Mr. Coyne.

ACTION NOT A PROSECUTION

Commissioner Wilcox Orders a Schedule Prepared for Mr. Untermyer —Three Cases Taken Up.

The investigation of the charges formulated by the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Wilcox, in Part XII. of the Supreme Court.

In the absence of Mr. Deming of counsel for the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General John R. Coyne conducted the case for the complainants. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Unger, and Byrne were present at various times during the day. Assistant District Attorney Osborne came in in the afternoon, having just returned from his visit South, whither he went to rest after the Molineux trial.

Mr. Coyne, in opening the day's proceedings, said that his side of the case had been referred to constantly as the prosecution and the other side as that of the defense. He wished it distinctly understood that it was not a prosecution, but a hearing. Samuel Untermyer of counsel for the District Attorney said he was glad to know that. The Commissioner said that witnesses should be recorded as appearing in support of the charges or for the respondent.

Mr. Untermyer then asked that he be permitted to see the original charges and signatures. The Commissioner said that he would permit him to see them as a matter of courtesy. Mr. Untermyer demanded it as a right. The Commissioner said that he had them in his safe in Buffalo. If Mr. Untermyer demanded to see them as a right he would return them to the Governor, to whom Mr. Untermyer might assert his claim on the ground that they were public records.

Deputy Clerk Walsh of the Court of General Sessions identified the indictment in the case of Bertha Schaub, charged with manslaughter by causing the death through a criminal operation of Rose Lockwood, the indictment having been filed in March, 1898. The man had been discharged by order of Judge Gildersleeve on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre on the ground that conviction could not be obtained on the available evidence.

Mr. Coyne said he was prepared to show that the defendant's guilt could have been proved. Mr. Untermyer asked if it was the purpose to prove corruption against Col. Gardiner, and Mr. Coyne replied that it was his intention to offer evidence and to let the Commissioner and the Governor draw their conclusions. After a wrangle between opposing counsel the Commissioner ordered the Deputy Attorney General to give to counsel for the respondent a schedule of what cases he proposed to take up so that Mr. Untermyer might arrange to have present such of the Assistant District Attorneys as might be required.

When the Lockwood case was brought up again in the afternoon Assistant Superintendent Grimshaw of Roosevelt Hospital was called to testify as to the statement made by Mrs. Lockwood implicating Mrs. Schaub. It was found that this was only what appeared as the ante-mortem statement, and Mr. Untermyer said he was satisfied to let the case stand as the opposing counsel had presented it.

Mr. Coyne, in seeking to get in the minutes of the Coroner's inquest, which were objected to by Mr. Untermyer, remarked that there was more paper than writing. Mr. Untermyer ejaculated: "Something like the charges." This and similar remarks of Mr. Untermyer greatly annoyed Mr. Coyne, who on each occasion made a speech protesting against such conduct on the part of Mr. Untermyer.

Two other cases were taken up in the course of the day. One, left unfinished, was that of Francis Gallagher, accused of removing property with intent to defraud. The last case was that of a George Greenburg, who was charged with striking one Peck of Newark. Peck, taking the stand, said that he was riding in a Third Avenue car, and crowded Greenburg to make room for a woman, who was leaving the car. That, he presumed, provoked the assault. Mr. Untermyer brought out that Greenburg, failing to appear, had forfeited his bail. Later, appearing, when Peck was not present, bail had been restored.

The hearing was then adjourned until this morning.

CUBAN CLAIM PRESENTED.

The heirs of José Venecia of Pedrujas, a wealthy Cuban sugar planter, who lived at 42 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, have presented, through Lawyer Bert Reiss of this borough, a claim against the United States Government for $400,000 damages, alleged to have been incurred since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion against Spain. The plantation said to have been damaged is in Manzanillo. The claimants allege that it was occupied in turn by the Spaniards, the insurgents, and the United States troops, and was bombarded by the United States forces.

The action against the United States Government is based on the provision of the treaty of Paris, in which the United States and Spain mutually agreed to relinquish all claims for indemnity of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the insurrection in Cuba and prior to the ratification of the treaty.

It is stated in the affidavits accompanying the claim that the plantation, which covered 2,000 acres, was so badly damaged that no income has been derived from it since 1895.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Isaac H. Clothier Completes Purchase of Fifth Avenue Block Front—Other Dealings.

Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia has bought from the Siefke estate the lot, 25 by 100, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Mr. Clothier's purchases on this block, including the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, will be remembered as one of the features of last Spring's active dealing on upper Fifth Avenue, and he now owns the entire front between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets.

Ludwig Baumann has bought from Juliet M. Hotchkiss the five-story flats, with stores, 54 to 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 125 by 100, giving in exchange the three-story buildings at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 92 by 245, Astor leasehold.

It is reported that Dailey & Carlsen have sold the new seven-story apartment house 929 and 931 West End Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 50 by 100.

Philip A. Rollins is the buyer of the plot, 30.10 by 74, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street.

Louis Pooler is the buyer of 26 East Fifty-fifth Street, the sale of which through Pease & Elliman was reported yesterday.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to Thomas P. Hughes, for about $55,000, the five-story American-basement dwelling at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 32 by 100.

Karl M. Wallach & Son are the buyers of 329 to 332 East Eighty-first Street, a plot 105 by 102, and will erect thereon four seven-story modern tenements, each 26.3 by 92 by 102, from plans by G. F. Pelham.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for William Addison to a client the five-story flat 706 West End Avenue, 20 by 90 by 100.

William Picken has sold the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings 230 and 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 18 and 19, respectively, by 52 by 99.11.

Jackson & Stern nave sold to Monk & Gilles, for improvement, 340 West Twenty-first Street, an old building on lot 25 by 92.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. Susan E. Eadie the five-story flat, 72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, to Samuel Levin.

The American Art Galleries property at 6 East Twenty-third Street, together with the abutting parcel, 7 East Twenty-second Street, reported sold recently by Joseph F. Loubat, was transferred yesterday for a consideration of $350,000, to Susan W. Grand de Hauteville, owner of the ground on which the Hotel Bartholdi stands. The two properties transferred adjoin the hotel, but no immediate change in them is contemplated.

Frederick A. Constable and another, as executors, conveyed yesterday the plot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, to G. Elliott Little. The price, as indicated in the deed, was $200,000, of which $150,000 remains on mortgage for two years.

A parcel of land situated at the southwest corner of Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, fronting 1,009.7 feet on the street and 675.7 on Daly Avenue, and containing about 245 city lots, was transferred yesterday by Frederic J. Middlebrook to the Tremont Avenue Land Company. The revenue stamps affixed to the deed show the consideration to be $170,000. The buyers give the seller a mortgage for $40,000, due in 1901.

The executors of Richard Arnold yesterday transferred to G. Elliotte Little the title to the 52 by 100 plot in Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, for $200,000, of which $150,000 remains on a mortgage due in two years.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the properties 565 and 567 Broadway, southwest corner of Prince Street, as the result of foreclosure proceedings begun by the Washington Life Insurance Company against Moritz Freedman.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 35 by 100, vacant, executor's sale, to Jacob H. Miller 18,200

320 Mott Avenue, 25 by 157.7 by 25.7 by 152.6, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Cecilia De Medina, as executrix 14,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

165 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Teresa Simonson..... 13,330

By Herbert A. Sherman.

557 Tenth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-first Street, 24.9 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores; administrator's sale, to Louis B. Ebert 44,175

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

165 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Laura Le Couteulx de Caumont 13,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, James W. Hawes, referee; 325 East Third Street, north side, 160 feet west of Avenue D, 20 by 96.6, three-story brick dwelling; 34 Scammel Street, east side, 52.1 feet north of Monroe Street, 27 by 95, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Julius Lehmann, referee, 9 and 11 University Place, rear, 48.6 by 12.7.8 feet north of Waverley Place, 82.8 by 87.6 and irregular, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, five and two story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $16,283.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, Westchester Avenue, southwest corner of Brook Avenue, 72.3 by 104 by 44.9 by 87.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,928; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, Morningside Avenue, northeast corner or One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.9 by 130.8 by 100.11 by 193.3, four six-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $15,457; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, George M Van Hoesen, referee, 313 Pearl Street, together with 53, 55, and 57 Ferry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 24 by 100, two and four story brick buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 20 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 50.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $940.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Davidson, referee, 236 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 305 feet east of Third Avenue, 12.6 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,094.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 19.6 by 90.11, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $12,473.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, the block front between St. Nicholas Avenue and St. Nicholas Place, 65.9 by 41.6 by 74.6 by 40.7, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 41.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, running through to St. Nicholas Place and adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25.7 by 74.6 by 25 by 79.10, vacant; St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 67.1 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, running through to St. Nicholas Place and adjoining the foregoing, 25.7 by 79.10 by 25 by 85.3, vacant. Due on judgment, on the first parcel, $15,071; on the second, $8,614; on the third, $9,442.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 94.11; James Brown of 128 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $160,000.

Suffolk Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95.2 and/88.4; Schlesinger & Strasbourger, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $43,000.

Oakes Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling; James Walsh, William's Bridge, owner; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 298 Bowery, to a four-story brick store and lofts; D. W. Dazian of 327 Grand Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 53 Allen Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; Simon Conen of 310 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $200.

No. 212 to 220 East Forty-third Street, to a five-story brick stable; J. N. Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; A. De Saldern, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 121 and 123 Christopher Street, to two three-story brick stables; J. W. Dimock, Jr., owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 966 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; George Welch of 224 East Fifty-ninth Street owner; Higgs & Gavigan, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,345 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Katherine Mannus, owner; S. Jones, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story and basement frame tenement; Bridget Farrell of 447 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 328 and 330 Avenue A, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

ALLEN ST, s, e s, 25x87.6; Jonas Weil and another to Harris Sackin..... 1

DALY AV, s w corner of 177th St, 675.7x 910.11x600.9x1,009.7; Frederic J. Middlebrook to the Tremont Avenue Land Company 100

DAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; William H. Holmes and another to Joseph P. Kennedy 6,500

DIVISION ST, 74, 25x75; Edward Egenberger to Annetta Egenberger, ½ part.. 1

DIVISION ST, 74, 25x75; Joseph Fettretch, referee, to Elizabeth Meisman..... 29,000

FOREST AV, e s, 225 ft n of road leading from West Farms to Westchester, being Lot 84, map of J. J. Gleason; George E. Leissner and wife to George A. Herrick .. 4,225

GOUVERNEUR ST, 47, w s, 16.11x64.10x 17.1x64.3; Louis Levy to Barned Friend and another 1

GRANT AV, s e s, Lot 231, map of the Village of East Tremont, 66x150; Alexander H. Wallack to Mary Koch..... 100

JACOB ST, s s, Lots 291 and 292, map of S. Cambreleng and others, at Fordham, 50x100; Addison Brown to William K. Lancaster 2,000

KOSSUTH AV, s e corner of Matilda St, 50x100; J. Mortimer Bell to Michael Abruzese 2,150

LOT 39, Map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis..... 1

LOT 93, revised map of Seneca Park, Bronx; Martha A. Shirmer and others to Peter and Mary Murphy..... 400

LOT 10,301, e part of Section 100, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to John Mohler and wife..... 150

PARK AV, 604 and 606, w s, 27x75; Edward H. Pitkin to Louis Kendal..... 1

PLEASANT AV, 335, w s, 18.6x75; August Waltering and wife to Barbara Fritz... 11,000

POTTER PLACE, s s, 391.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 75x32; Pincus Klezmer to Tobi Kleinberg 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 125 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; Cook & Bernheimer Company to David Rothschild.... 2,000

UNION AV, 674, 21x95; Edward H. Kelly to Catherine MacDonald..... 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11; Michael M. Keshin and others to Yetta Byron 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100.11; Yetta Byron to Michael Cooper..... 1

2D AV, e s, 27 ft n of 75th St, 25.1x82; Elizabeth Wiesebrock to William Rabenstein and another, 3 part..... 2,350

3D AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 50x90.4 x50x95.3; M. Cleeland Milnor, referee, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst..... 6,500

5TH AV, e s, 50.2 ft n of 83d St, 52x 100; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, to G. Elliott Little 200,000

7TH AV, 1,970, w s, 25x100; Max Marx to John C. Klatzl and wife..... 1,500

9TH AV, w s, 132 ft n of 17th St, 26.11x 100; John Meyer to John J. McKeough and wife..... 27,300

15TH AV, s e corner of 3d St, 52.6x114, Bronx; Frances J. La Porta to Teresina Darsie 1

16TH AV, n w corner of 3d St, 105x114, Wakefield; Miles Hughes to Anna A. Owen 2,600

2D ST, 190 and 192, 45x106; Louis Bachrach to Hyman German 100

10TH ST, s s, 248.9 ft e of University Place, 28.6x92.3; Samuel Hahn to Philip Braender..... 100

23D ST, 8 East, 50x98.9; 22d St., 7 East, 26.8x98.9; Joseph F. Loubat to Susan W. Grand d'Hauteville 350,000

34TH ST, n s, 92 ft w of 7th Av, 17x98.9; Louise M. Melville to Paul R. Towne.... 1

58TH ST, 404 East, 18x100.4; Mary J. Murphy to Mathilda Kassewitz..... 1

50TH ST, 439 East, 20x97.10; Joseph A. Welch, referee, to Moritz Weiss and another..... 14,000

60TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Mitchell A. C. Levy to James B. Phillips..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Simon Abrahams to Edward Mueller 1

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft s of Riverside Drive, 50x100.8; Harriett F. Quackenbush to Isaac B. Hosford..... 42,000

97TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.3; Michael J. Dowd and another to Maria L. Hillemeier..... 13,750

98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Priscilla D. Finck to Elizabeth Grimm 1

98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Leopold Greenwood to Priscilla D. Finck..... 1

100TH ST, 209 West, 60x51.10; Alfred Waldron to Francis McMulkin..... 100

108TH ST, 137 and 139 West, 50x100.11; Edward Muller to Solomon Abrahams.. 1

105TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Henry N. Benson to Joseph Stader 1

110TH ST, 155 to 171 West, 225x100.11; Anna M. Steers to Lucretia V. Steers... 1

113TH ST, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100; Meyer Solomon to Sebastiano and Rosie Benenati 4,750

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100; Barbara Fritz to August C. Waltering and wife..... 30,000

125TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Francis McMulkin to Lemuel A. Welles 1

136TH ST, n s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50 x100; George W. Arthur to Katie S. Unangst 1

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Jacob D. Butler to John O'Neil... 80,000

142D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Morris Av, new line, 50x100; Mary S. Tarpy to John C. and Dora Ivers 1

142D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Morris Av, new line, 50x100; John C. Ivers to Sophie Siemering 4,125

143D ST, n s, Lots 129 and 130, map of village of Mott Haven, 100x100; James P. Whitfield and others to Leopold Tutter 1

143D ST, 558 East, 15.6x100; James P. Whitfield and others to John W. Queen.. 5,100

143D ST, 560 East, 25x100; James P. Whitfield and others to John W. Queen. 13,750

153TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 23.3x99.11; Daniel B. Freedman to Henry O. Smith and wife..... 1

158TH ST, 677 East, 25x100; George Tiefel to Charles and Fani Eder..... 100

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x112.6; Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, to Lucy H. Flynn..... 100

173D ST, 558 West, 16.6x50; Elizabeth Mulligan to John W. Sibbald..... 1

179TH ST, new line, n w corner of Vanderbilt Av West, 25.5x80.2x25x76.4; Max Marx to Timothy F. Sullivan..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BURTON, Frank V., and another to Alfred L. Jacquin and another; 432 5th Av, 5 years..... 2,600–3,000

COHEN, Max, to Soloman Mufshowitz; 27 Orchard St, 5 years..... $2,004–$2,700

CUSACK, Michael F., and another to Max Kaufman; 84 to 90 Market Slip, 5 years. 5,000

DIMICK, Jeremiah W. Jr., to J. S. Bailey & Co.; 121 and 123 Christopher St, 13 years..... 1,350

DOELGER, Peter, to Patrick Maloney; 20 Av, n w corner of 50th St, 10 years.. 3,600

KOLB, Jonas, to Rosa Simon; 1,622 Madison Av, 3½ years..... 480

McMAHON, Mary, and others, trustees, to Norman Selby; 1,482 Broadway; 5 years 5,500

PEETSCH, Henry, to Leopold Tabachimi; 429 East 115th St, 21 1-6 years..... 240

STABILE, Francis R., to Giuseppe Piersanti; 314 East 115th St, 3 years..... 1,000

THOMPSON, W. E., to Thomas E. O'Brien; Brook Av, 139 and 141, n w corner of 134th St, 10 years..... 660–1,440

WILSON, Joseph, executor, to John McGuire; 1029 3d Av, s e corner of 61st St, 5 years..... 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBRUZZESE, Michele, to Mary J. Bodine; Kossuth Av, s e corner of Matilda St, 5 years..... 1,000

BENENATI, Sebastiano and Rosie, to Meyer Solomon; 113th St, s s, 141.8 ft e of 2d Av, 4 years, 6 months..... 450

BRAENDER, Philip, to Viola Hahn; 10th St, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Place, 1 year..... 16,500

CONDON, Winifred, to John Murphy and others; 67 and 69 West 97th St, 1 year.. 4,500

CONNOLLY, Mary, to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Fordham Av, n s, adjoining land of John P. Hawkins, City Island, 3 years 2,000

COOK, Marie, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 113th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 months..... 10,000

DAVIS, James M., to Catherine Hughes; Lot 39, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years 2,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, and wife to Isabella S. Wall, guardian, &c.; 178th St, s s, 225 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 3 years..... 2,800

DONGAN, Herbert, to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, demand 27,500

DOOLEY, Peter, to Henry S. Northrop; 15th St, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 1-3 year 3,500

EDER, Charles and Fani, to George Tiefel; 677 East 158th St, 2 years..... 2,000

FAULKNER, Edward E., and Edwin J. Simons to George Ehret; 1,213 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,640

FINK, Anna R., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 238 West 136th St, 2 years 7,500

FOLEY, John, to Christopher W. Harford; 58 West 104th St, ½ year..... 2,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; King's Bridge Road, n w corner of 163d St, 1 year..... 20,000

FORSCH, Ferdinand, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; King's Bridge Road, n w corner of 162d St, 1 year..... 35,000

FRITZ, Barbara, to William H. Haldane; Pleasant Av, w s, 20 ft s of 118th St, 3 years 7,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and Meyer Frank to the State Bank; 439 to 443 Houston St East, 1 year..... 20,000

GREACEN, Robert F., to Mutual Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.11 ft s of 160th St, secures deficiency, &c..... 5,000

HARDING, Sarah M., to Calvin W. Withey; 112th St, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 300

HORE, Louther S., to Charles H. Darmstadt; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, due when permanent loan is placed..... 2,875

HOSFORD, Isaac B., to Harriet F. Quackenbush; 86th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 2 years 29,000

JOSEPH, Rudolph, to George Ehret; 3d Av, 45, saloon lease, demand..... 4,622

KOUBA, Katharina, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 74 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

LANCASTER, William K., to Mary F. Place; Lots 291 and 292, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, Fordham, 2 years 2,000

LARSEN, Arzon, to Manhattan Savings Institution; 317 East 124th St, 1 year.. 5,000

LESE, Louis, and Leopold Hutter to American Mortgage Company; 557 to 561 East 143d St, 1 year..... 9,000

LESE, Louis, and Leopold Hutter to John M. Bowers, executor, &c.; 551 to 555 East 143d St, 1 year..... 9,000

LITTLE, G. Elliotte, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees, &c.; 5th Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 83d St, 2 years.. 150,000

LYNN, Lucy E., to Henry Keale; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 6,000

LYNN, Lucy E., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 163d St, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 64,000

MACDONALD, Catharine, to Joseph H. Rivarez; Union Av, e s, 175 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 6,500

McMULKIN, Francis, to Lemuel A. Welles; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 2 years..... 6,500

MESSMANN, Elizabeth, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74 Division St, 3 years 18,000

MOORE, John, and Joseph Rice to George Ehret; 2,388 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

O'NEIL, John, to Jacob D. Butler; 140th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years..... 25,000

PALUMBO, Maria, to Charles F. David; 427 East 19th St, 1 year..... 1,500

PELL, Duncan C., to William T. Emmet; 1,456 to 1,460 Broadway, 340 6th Av, 806 6th Av, 763 6th Av, and 1,277 Broadway, 1 year..... 1,500

PERELMAN, Abram, to Edward Morgan and another, trustees; 120 Lewis St, 5 years 25,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Edward Morgan and others, trustees; 122 Lewis St, 5 years 25,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Isidore Jackson and another; 5th St, n s, 151 ft w of Avenue D, and 120 and 122 Lewis St, demand 10,000

PITNEY, Annie M., to Harlem Savings Bank; 135th St, s s, 152.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,000

RABENSTEIN, William, and others to Carl Fischer; 2d Av, e s, 27 ft n of 75th St, 3 years 4,500

SACKIN, Harris, to Jonas Weil and another; 8 Allen St, installments..... 6,500

SCHLESSEL, Nathan, and wife to Elizabeth Kelm, executrix, &c.; 144th St, n s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years..... 16,000

SCHLESSEL, Nathan, to Frederick Woller; 144th St, n s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years 15,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Gustav R. Fischer; 11 West 106th St, 1½ years.. R. 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to George Ehret; 2d Av, n e corner of 91st St, 3 years.... 30,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to German Hospital and Dispensary; 11 West 106th St, 5 years..... 24,000

SELBY, Norman, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,432 Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 5,300

SHIRMER, George P., to Catherine Goss; Plots 141 and 142, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years..... 500

SILBERSTEIN, Sarah and Morris, to Elbett Marshall; 195 and 197 Canal St, ½ part, 5 years 2,500

SMITH, Henry O., and wife to Daniel B. Freedman; 156th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, installments..... 2,650

SMITH, Henry O., and wife to John L. Cadwalader and another, trustees; 156th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Hannah Sichel; 179th St, n w corner of Park Av, 2 years..... 1,500

TRUE, Clarence F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 83d St, 1 year..... 45,000

TRUE, Clarence F., to the Havens Relief Fund Society; Riverside Drive, e s, 69.3 ft s of 83d St, 3 years 43,000

THE TREMONT AVENUE LAND COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Daly Av, s w corner of 177th St, 675.7x1,009.7x 600.9x910.11, 1 year 40,000

VOLLHART, Rosina, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 40 Downing St, 3 years 20,000

WEISS, Moritz, and another to Henry Bock; 439 East 59th St, 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Henry R., trustee, to Isabella L. Beekman..... $5,000

BOEHM, Samuel C., and others to Title Guarantee and Turst Company..... 2,000

BOGERT, Ralph, to James F. Bragg..... 2,500

CHARGOIS, Eugene M., to John D. Vincent..... 655

DROUGHT, Julia, to Emanuel Hochheimer..... Nom.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 12,000

GREENEBAUM, Fanny, to Isaac C. Ogden..... Nom.

JACOBS, Levi, to Milton S. Sommerich.... Nom.

KRAKOWER, Henry, to Gerson M. Krakower..... Nom.

LANDON, Charles G., and Henry A. Hurlbut, executors, &c., to John F. Charlton..... 10,500

LANZER, John, to Charlotte Hawtorf... 1,572

LESLEY, George H., to John J. McKelvey..... 200

LEVY, Louis, to Morris Goldstein..... 3,000

MAYER, Adelheid, to Lewis Hurst..... 2,500

MEYER Frederick W., and another, executors, &c., to Mary A. Hartal..... 1,500

PETERS, John P., trustee, &c., to Katherine G. Bowne..... 5,000

SIEBEL, Josephine, to Howard M. Cook... 964

Mechanics' Liens.

ALL RIGHTS, franchises, property, &c., of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, &c.; the Lorain Steel Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, owners and contractors..... $315,522

ALL RIGHTS, franchises, property, &c., of the Union Railway Company, &c.; the Lorain Steel Company against the Union Railway Company of the City of New York, owner; Third Avenue Railroad Company, as agent..... 232,682

BAYARD ST, n s, from Bowery to Elizabeth St; 65th and 66th St, 3d and 2d Avs, the block; 129th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 157.9x198.7, to 130th St, x150; King's Bridge Road or Broadway s e s, 218th St, centre line and Harlem River; 3d Av, s w corner of 130th St, 124.11x110x74.11, to 129th St, x— to Lexington Av x— to 130th St, x— to beginning, with rights, franchises, &c.; John A. Kane Company against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; Naughton & Co., contractors..... 109,242

CHERRY ST, 384; Harris G. Packman, against William Sugarman, owner and contractor 550

CHERRY ST, 384; Pasloff & Sundel against William Sugarman, owner and contractor 175

GOUVERNEUR ST, 47, w s, extends from East Broadway to Division St, 100x63; Isaac Sekosky and another against Aaron Cohn, owner and contractor..... 1,202

MONROE ST, 28 to 32; Peter Androvett against Voletsky & Hellman, owners and contractors 1,121

MORRIS AV, e s, 260 ft n of 184th St, 170 x100; S. F. Clark against William J. Hargraves, Jr, owner and contractor.... 91

WEEKS ST, 30; Henry A. Hurlbut, T. Woolf against John Kennedy, owner and contractor..... 585

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50.4x 84; Harry W. Bell against Michael J. Naughton, owner and contractor..... 93

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x110; Lewis Imerscheim against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor. 42

5TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; George Mackenzie against Samuel Green, owner; Jerry Altieri, contractor. 816

8TH AV, 2,057; Giovanni Amiratto and others against Salvatore Coniglio, owner, Pasquale Tavolaccio, contractor..... 56

10TH ST, 360 East; Manhattan Mantel Company against Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor 342

20TH ST, 23 East; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Ervin G. Gallner, owner and contractor..... 153

20TH ST, 43 East; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Ervin G. Gallner, owner and contractor..... 102

98TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100; Peter Androvett against Solomon & Hauben, owners and contractors. 532

100TH ST, 65 and 67 West; William A. Soles against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 1,597

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x199.10 to 130th St; Haskins & Coffin against the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner and contractor..... 2,800

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 565 and 567, s w corner of Prince St; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Moritz Freedman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

KELLY ST, e s, 186.11 ft s of 167th St, 17x100; Luther E. Mansfield and another, trustees, against Marie Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Southworth.

LOTS 108, 115, 116, 120, 125, 127, 129, 130, 134, and 135, on amended map of Bronxwood Park, Bronx; Elizabeth Wright against Martha A. Shirmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

PITT ST, 30 and 32; Henry Krakower against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck.

TINTON AV, w s, 116.5 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x95; Ethel H. McCormack against William and Charles Welsheit, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

WILLARD AV, s s, 283 ft e of 1st St, Woodlawn Heights, 50x100; Louise A. Lecour against Adolphus Lecour and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

WILLARD AV, s s, 333 ft e of 1st St, Woodlawn Heights, 50x100; Louise A. Lecour against Aimee R. Lecour and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, H. A. Vieu.

1ST AV, 274 to 278; Albert Erdman against Samuel A. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

11TH AV, e s, 90 ft n of 49th St, 20x150; Herman H. Moritz against William McKeon, individually and as administrator, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

19TH ST, 411 West; Elizabeth Aymar against Francis P. Prial and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

20TH ST, 220 West; Rosa Ellender against Adolph Nethe and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien, &c.;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x 100; two actions; the Union Dime Savings Institution against Sarah E. Lowther and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; 9 West 108th St; 11th Av, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 20x100; 180th St, s s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; 125th St, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81x100.11; 66th St, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; 69th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; 9th St, n s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 17x102.3; 8th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 46x97.1x58x97.1; Madison St, 390; 89th St, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x75; John Brown against Frieda Hart, (to secure payment of judgment, &c.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	6.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@65c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 corn, 34c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34½c; No. 2 oats, 22⅝@23¼c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 25@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54c; No. 2 barley, 37@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $9.70@10.07; lard, per 100 lb, $5.65@5.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.65@5.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.87½@6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—To what extent the announcement of Cronje's surrender to the British forces exerted a stimulating influence upon the English cotton market can only be conjectured. Public speculation was resumed upon an active scale and furnished the main support of the market. At the opening prices were generally 1@6 points lower, but there was a prompt rally following a favorable turn in cables from the early Liverpool advices. The local traders started in to undermine long cotton, but there was a steady stream of buying orders from outside sources. The early loss was soon obliterated, and a little later a net advance of 6@11 points was apparent, the principal activity being in May, August, and December. The fear of manipulation of the Summer months held trading in check somewhat, so far as the professional contingent was concerned, while local sentiment was inclined to be particularly bearish respecting the new crop positions. However, the fear of a further rise in the old crop position, with a consequent sympathetic rise in the new months, led the most sanguine bears to hold off for a possibly better selling basis. In the afternoon there was some liquidation and realizing, which caused a partial reaction. The market was finally steady, at a net rise of 4 points to a decline of 1 point. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans and Mobile, holiday; Savannah, 8⅞c; Charleston, 8⅝c; Wilmington, 8¾c; Norfolk, 9c; Baltimore, 9¼c; Augusta, 9c; Memphis, 8¾c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	.....	.....	.....	8.88@8.90
March	8.81	8.92	8.81	8.88@8.89
April	8.83	8.88	8.81	8.87@8.89
May	8.81	8.95	8.80	8.87@8.88
June	8.81	8.93	8.81	8.86@8.87
July	8.82	8.95	8.73	8.87@8.88
August	8.73	8.80	8.73	8.80@8.81
September	8.15	8.22	8.11	8.15@8.16
October	7.79	7.86	7.75	7.82@7.83
November	7.68	7.79	7.66	7.69@7.70
December	7.68	7.75	7.65	7.71@7.71
January	7.69	7.75	7.68	7.70@7.71

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 5 5-32d; futures opened barely steady unchanged; closed steady, net ½@¾d lower to ½@64d higher. February, 5.05s; February-March, 5.02s; March-April, 4.63s; April-May, 4.59½s; May-June, 4.54½s; June-July, 4.52s; July-August, 4.52s; August-September, 4.45½d; September-October, 4.27s; October-November, 4.17s; November-December, 4.12s. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths, orders at low limits.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 27.—There is no material change in the wool market this week. There is a lack of interest in the demand, and this tends to make the feeling appear weaker for some wools. Quarter-blood fleeces and wools of that character, and coarser, are yet in demand and hold firm in price. Territory wools are meeting with some sale at about the former range of values. The scoured basis for fine and fine medium Territories is yet about 65@70c for choice staple, with good lines staple at 60@65c. Fine washed fleeces are meeting with a slow trade, but prices are holding fairly steady in the absence of trade. For XX and above, Ohio fleeces, 35@36c are quoted. The following are the quotations for leading wools: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: XX and above, 33@34c; X and XX, 32@33c; No. 1, 36@36c; delaine, 38c; No. 1, combing, 38c; coarse combing and three-eighths blood, 38c; coarse and braid washed, 33@34c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.: X Michigan, 27@28c; No. 1 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; No. 2 Michigan, combing, 35@36c; coarse and braid, 31@33c; X New York, New Hampshire, &c., 26c; No. 3, 33@34c; delaine, Michigan, 34@35c. Unwashed, medium, &c.: Kentucky and Indiana, quarter-blood, combing, 28@29c; three-eighths-blood, 28@30c; Missouri, quarter-blood, combing, 27@28c; three-eighths blood, 27@28c; fine and fine medium, 24@25c. Territory wools: Montana and Dakota—Fine medium and fine, 62@24c; scoured, 62@65c; staple, 68@70; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium, and fine, 1962@2c; scoured, 60@63c; staple, 65@68c. Idaho—Fine medium and fine, 1862@2c; scoured, 60@63c; staple, 20@23c; scoured, 52@54c. Australian, scoured basis: Spot prices, combing, superfine, 63@65c; good, 88@90c; average, 80@85c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	75 1-16	75 7-16	75	75⅜
July	72¼	72⅝	72⅛	72⅝
September	.....	.....	.....	72¼
Corn—				
May	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝
July	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65⅝	66¼	65⅜	66¼
July	66⅝	67⅛	66⅝	67
Corn—				
May	35⅛	35 3-16	34⅝	35
July	35 3-16	35¼	34 13-16	35
Oats—				
May	23⅝	23 7-16	23¼	23⅜
July	22 5-16	22⅝	22 5-16	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The range of prices in wheat yesterday was narrow, but the market displayed a good deal of firmness throughout the session, and at the close was ½@⅝c higher than the previous night. The main reason for strength yesterday was found in better cables than had been looked for. Liverpool opened only a shade lower, and afterward rallied so that the last prices were ½d lower to ½d higher, and London futures, which will hereafter be quoted as a part of the foreign cable service on 'Change closed also ½d higher to ½d lower. There was a holiday in Paris. Antwerp was unchanged, and the Budapest market, which is likewise to be quoted from now on, showed 2 points decline on wheat. A little buying was prompted in the middle of the day by private reports from the Argentine stating that crop estimates were being reduced. The yield, these nevertheless, is of fine quality, and has attracted a fair European export demand in connection with recent low prices. The home crop situation and Northwest receipts of 592 cars were more bearish than otherwise, but did not prove of sufficient importance to allow bears to overcome the firmness of the market. It was the general opinion throughout the West that supplies at Northwest points would increase still further before the downward movement should come.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, February, 63¾c; May, 63¾c; July, 65¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65½c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61½c.

DULUTH, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; May, 66¼c; July, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 Spring, 58¾c. Oats, 23¼@24c. Corn, 32¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 65@65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼@64½c. Rye—No. 1, 57c. Barley—No. 2, 44@45c; sample, 36@43c.

CORN—No. 2, 42c for both elevator and delivered, and 41½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track mixed, 29@30¼c; track white, 31@35c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.05; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$2.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $17@$17.75 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.65@$1.85. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, 90c@$1; coarse, 80@83c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.25@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $18@$18.50; sixty bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, 10.75@$11.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $11@$12; extra India mess, $19@$22; beef hams, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾@6¾c; 14 lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western greens, 9c; city greens 9¼@9¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5¾c. LARD—$6.10; city lard, $5.65; refined lard, South America, $6.60; Continent, $6.35; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound city, 6@6½c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—prime mess, Western, 50s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 32s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s; American refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest white, 60s; American finest colored, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 29s; Australian, in London, 29s. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 23s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s. Resin—Common, 5s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d. Linseed oil, 28s.

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points and ruled generally firm, showing at one time a net gain of 5@10 points on covering, with also a little cautious buying for long account. The Havre market closed early on account of a holiday, and in the afternoon the trade here was rather slow. The general temper of the market was quite firm throughout the session, with the close steady at net unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.95@7.00
April	.....	.....	.....	6.95@7.00
May	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00@7.05
June	.....	.....	.....	7.00@7.05
July	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
August	.....	.....	.....	7.10@7.15
September	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
October	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20@7.25
November	.....	.....	.....	7.20@7.25
December	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35@7.40
January	.....	.....	.....	7.40@7.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good, average Santos, 9$500; receipts, 9,000 bags, three days; stock, 391,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre—Market opened ¼f higher; at 12 M. unchanged; sales, 6,000 bags; half holiday. January, 46.75; February, 44.50; March, 44.50; April, 44.75; May, 45; June, 45.25; July, 45.50; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10@75; exchange, 8¾d; receipts, 22,000 bags, three days; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 196,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2, soft, $20.75; steel rails, $38; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $32.25; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.60; brokers' prices for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.60.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, bbls, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.20; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, bbls, 33½@34c; prime Summer yellow, 37c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c. Linseed—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta raw, 68c; lard oil, 59@62c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.90; tar, oil, bbls, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 55½@56c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.75; E, $1.80; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.15; I, $2.30; K, $2.50; M, $2.80; N, $3.05; WG, $3.80; WW, $4.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c. Resin, $1.40@$1.45. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 53c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Bulls, $3.50@$4; cows, $2.25@$3.25. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; tops, $8.25; little calves, $4@$4.50; buttermilks, $3.75; $3@$3.75; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4@$6; culls, $3.75; lambs, $7.25@$8; culls, $4.50@$5.50. HOGS—$5.15@$5.40.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD E. McCALL, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of HOWARD LOCKWOOD & COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE HOWARD LOCKWOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY, Lionel Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, Jameson Alers-Hankey, Gerald Alers-Hankey, and Brown Brothers & Company, defendants.—Summons with notice. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 8, 1899.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Jameson Alers-Hankey, Carrie Alers-Hankey, and Gerald Alers-Hankey, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of February, 1900, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, which complaint was originally filed in said office on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated February 19, 1900.

MARSH & WEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
f21-law6wW&ap4

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT F. GOODFELLOW, plaintiff, against Michael Clifford, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Clifford, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, dated the 5th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900. —Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f7-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, VENUE, COUNTY OF New York.—VIOLA B. MARINE, plaintiff, against JAMES MILLS, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1900.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

JACOB FROMME, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f28-1awdwW&ap11

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB BERNSTEIN and MOSES BERNSTEIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,207.

To the creditors of Jacob Bernstein and Moses Bernstein, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Bernstein and Moses Bernstein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 203 Broadway, New York City, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BLEAKLEY and ALEXANDER N. BLEAKLEY, individually and as members of the firm of Bleakley & Co., bankrupts.—No. 2,032.

Notice is hereby given that James A. Bleakley and Alexander N. Bleakley, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Feb. 27th, 1900.

NO. 2,008.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—IGNATZ NEUMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ignatz Neuman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 27th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—(In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM J. PEARL, bankrupt.)—No. 2,218.

To the creditors of Abraham J. Pearl of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham J. Pearl was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 27th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL SHEAR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of National Shear Company, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said National Shear Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1900, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 27th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB WIENER, bankrupt.—No. 2,102.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Wiener, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 26th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Feb. 27th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-law8mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BRIDGET MORRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Pearl Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. B. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WALTER, GERTRUDE C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CORNELIA B. BARCLAY, Mary C. Biddle, Gertrude I. Babcock, Walter L. Cochran, Elizabeth B. W. Whitman, William S. Walter, Ross S. Walter, Bessie Bowditch Walter, William P. Walter, a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Lucy Walter, daughter of William P. Walter, who was a first cousin of deceased, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained by petitioner; or, if said William P. Walter or Lucy Walter be dead, then to the widow of William P. Walter, if any, and to the husband of Lucy Walter, if any, and to their heirs and next of kin, if any, whose names, ages, residence, or whereabouts cannot by diligent inquiry be ascertained by petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of GERTRUDE C. WALTER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, WALTER S. KEMEYS of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Gertrude C. Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-

[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Petitioner, 291 Broadway, New York City, New York.
f21-law8wW.

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&jy11

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA E. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BARNES, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

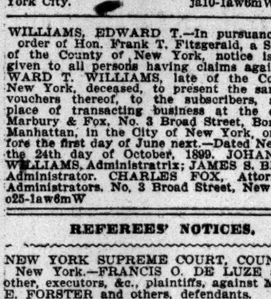
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRANCIS O. DE LUZE and another, executors, &c., plaintiffs, against MAGGIE E. FORSTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Ninetieth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, along said middle line of the block and parallel with Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the middle of another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, and thence westwardly, along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February, 23th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
BACHE McE. WHITLOCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 49 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,375, with interest thereon from the 23d day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $325.03, with interest from February 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $409.26 and interest.—Dated New York, February 26th, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
f28-2aw8wW&F&mh22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MINNIE HARDER, plaintiff, against NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated May 19th, 1893, as amended by an order made and entered therein, dated February 7th, 1900, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

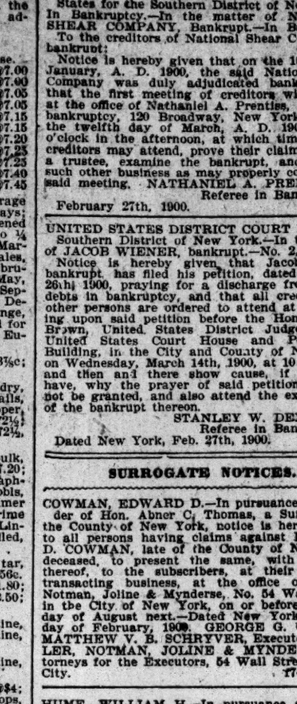
All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the land of the said Glorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

Together with all, and singular, the edifices, buildings, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said defendant, the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in the said indentures of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, February 18th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.
SANBORN & SANBORN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold; the numbers are respectively 57 and 59.



The amount of the lien or charge, the above leasehold is to be together with the expenses of proximate amount of taxes and are to be allowed to the purchase money, or paid by the upon the first parcel, (No. 57,) the second parcel, (No. 59.)—February 13th, 1900.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

f14-2aw3

SUPRE... COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDIT... HARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDIT... ATO and others, defendants.

In pursuant... judgment of foreclosure and sale, du... nd entered in the above-entitled act... earing date the 17th day of February, ... the undersigned, the referee in said judg... d, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, ... Borough of Manhattan, City of New ... e fourteenth day of March, 1900, at ... noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, ... r, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that ... t, piece, or parcel of land, with the ... ereon erected, situate, lying, and being ... ewfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, lying in Section ... umber 2,043, on the map of ... New York, and more particularly ... s follows, viz.: Beginning at the co... by the intersection of the north-erly ... Hundred and Forty-second Street with ... erly side of Bradhurst Avenue; thence ... northwardly along the easterly side ... urst Avenue twenty-seven feet eight ... eighths inches to a point opposite th... a party wall lying partly on the pr... in described and partly on the premises adjoining thereto on the northerly side thereof; thence eastwardly on a line parallel or nearly so with the said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall sixty-one feet ten and three-quarters inches; thence southwardly twenty-seven feet eleven and one-half inches to a point on the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Forty-second Street distant sixty-

...RESS FITZGERALD CASE

...ity Club to Present a Memorial to the Governor.

PECKHAM'S COMMITTEE TO ACT

The President of the Club Declines to Discuss the Action of the Bar Association.

The plan of the City Club to present a memorial to Gov. Roosevelt in relation to the charges made by Wheeler H. Peckham against Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court. This memorial will be based on the action of the Justice in appointing John F. Carroll as receiver of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, when ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant had been suggested by the attorneys in the case.

The memorial will be forwarded to the Governor without reference to the action of the Bar Association on Monday night in declining to appoint a committee to ask the Assembly to investigate the matter.

Mr. Peckham, as President of the City Club, was authorized to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the charges made against the Justice by Mr. Peckham in his speech before the club. The original committee of five was appointed, and then seven more members of the club were added to it. This committee of twelve appointed a sub-committee of three, of which Mr. Peckham is Chairman. It is this sub-committee which is preparing the memorial to be sent to Gov. Roosevelt.

When asked as to what this sub-committee would do, Mr. Peckham said:

"I would advise that nothing be said about its work at present, as we will give out what we want to in due time."

Francis E. Laimbeer, one of the members of the General Committee of the club, said: "Mr. Peckham is Chairman of a sub-committee of three which will follow up the case. Hamilton Odell is another member of the committee. The third man is not a lawyer. I do not remember his name."

Mr. Peckham was very communicative yesterday as to the result of the meeting of the Bar Association on Monday night. He was asked:

"Will the City Club continue its investigation now that the lawyers have decided that there is no reason why they should interfere?"

His answer was: "I can't say."

"In your statement made at the meeting of the City Club you said that a messenger had been sent to Hugh J. Grant asking him to call on Justice Fitzgerald and see him about the receivership. At the meeting of the Bar Association the statement of John M. Bowers, counsel for the defendant company, was read. He said that he had advised Mr. Grant to see the Justice. Which was correct?"

"I have nothing to say," replied Mr. Peckham. "You annoy me with your questions."

In answer to other questions, Mr. Peckham said that he did not know when he would have anything to say in regard to the policy of the club.

Justice Fitzgerald was equally reticent as to the matter. All he would say was:

"The action of the Bar Association speaks for itself."

While the Justice would not talk about the affair, many of his friends were willing to do so. One of them, a man who is considered to be close to him, said:

"This is decidedly a laughable affair. It was not long ago that certain men worked to defeat Justice Truax for re-election because he had appointed 'Hughie' Grant as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank. The same people are now finding fault because Justice Fitzgerald did not appoint Hugh J. Grant as receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Why the City Club representatives should change their tactics is a puzzle to me."

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE TOWARD A MERE LICENSEE.—George Godfrey, eighteen years old, was killed on Sept. 11, 1895, while in the station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at Cape Vincent, N. Y., by a sudden collapse of the building, in a severe wind storm, accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain. The building was a long frame structure, erected in 1852 as a part of a hotel, and fronted on the St. Lawrence River, where there was quite an extensive wharf at which vessels of all kinds connected with the railroad trains received and discharged passengers. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Fourth Appellate Division, which upheld a verdict in favor of William Godfrey in his suit as administrator against the railroad company, for damages. The uncontradicted evidence showed that the young man went there to meet a young lady, who alighted from the train. He accompanied her to the wharf to one of the boats at the landing, and that was the last seen of him before the building fell. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that, assuming, without deciding, that the company, although negligent in using a building for a railroad station which was unsafe, it owed no duty to one who was there as a mere licensee, except to refrain from doing any affirmative act which would injure him, the principle was not violated by a recovery in the action, where no request was made to charge as to the purpose for which the young man was there, and the whole case was submitted to the jury with the instruction that if the dead man was guilty of any negligence there could be no recovery.

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QUESTION AS TO ACCOUNT STATED.—John H. Spellman, as receiver of the Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company, sued Frank Muehlfeld, who was President of the company, for $1,562.82, claiming that sum was due the company from the defendant upon an account stated. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment rendered on the trial dismissing the complaint, holding that the plaintiff did not establish that an account had been stated, and a balance agreed upon which was alike binding upon the piano company and the defendant. Justice McLaughlin, in his opinion, says: "The fact that the bookkeeper of the corporation struck a balance upon the corporation ledger, which the defendant may have seen, and that the defendant subsequently, in proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation, made a written statement that a sum corresponding with that balance was due from him to the corporation, is quite insufficient to establish the fact that an account had been stated between the parties."

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REPLY WAS NOT NECESSARY.—Joseph W. Masters sued Henry De Zavala and William T. Schley in the Supreme Court for $5,186.73, the amount of a judgment obtained by Stewart Brothers in an action in the United States Circuit Court to recover excessive duties paid on importations. The defendants, who collected the money which belonged to plaintiff by assignment, had refused to pay it over. The answer set up an agreement between Stewart Brothers and a Mr. Stedwell whereby the latter was to have 50 per cent. of the recovery for prosecuting the action at his own expense, and that the action, after Stedwell's death, was prosecuted by De Zavala, the attorney of record. The other half, the defendants said, they were always willing to pay Stedwell, or his assignee, and that plaintiff knew before the assignment of the Stedwell agreement. An order directing the plaintiff to serve a reply has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held that a reply to new matter will not be directed when the purpose sought is to relieve the defendant from the necessity of proving the facts which he sets up in his answer, as a defense by way of avoidance.

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COUNTER-CLAIM IN ACTION EX DELICTU.—To a suit brought against him by Charles Snow Kellogg and Harrison C. Slosson on two promissory notes given for legal services, Otis S. Gage interposed a claim for $5,000 damages, because plaintiffs neglected, through lack of reasonable diligence, to interpose a counter-claim in the action of Houghton vs. Gage. An order denying a motion to advance the action upon the short cause calendar has been reversed by the Appellate Division, upon the ground that the effort to prove the defense would on the trial be met on the part of the plaintiff by the order and record upon appeal in Houghton vs. Gage, where a motion by the attorneys, who were substituted for plaintiff, to interpose the counter-claim referred to, was denied, because the action was framed ex delictu, while the counter-claim was based upon facts not connected with the transaction set forth in the complaint.

A bad Cold, like a bad fire, bodes no trifling. It's dangerous to life. Subdue it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

BAKING-POWDER

is the baking powder of general use, its sale exceeding that of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

No article could have obtained such wide and wonderful employment save through its own superlative merits.

Royal Baking Powder has not its counterpart at home or abroad. Its qualities, which make the bread more healthful and the cake of finer appearance and flavor, are peculiar to itself and are not constituent in any other leavening agent.

Great efforts are made to sell alum baking powders under the plea that they are so many cents a pound cheaper than Royal. The admission that they are cheaper made is an admission that they are inferior. But alum powders contain a corrosive poison and should not be used in food, no matter how cheap.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

HEARSE HIT BY CABLE CAR.

A Coffin Thrown Into the Street at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

A hearse bearing the body of a woman was wrecked by a cable car at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway yesterday and the coffin was hurled into the street. The funeral was that of Mrs. Jasper Dowd of 721 Malone Street, Hoboken. The hearse and twelve carriages had crossed by the Forty-second Street ferry and were bound for the Long Island Ferry, at Thirty-fourth Street.

When the procession reached Thirty-fourth Street the driver of the hearse, turning to the left, attempted to cross the Broadway cable car tracks. Columbus Avenue Car No. 66, going at full speed south bound, was not seen by the driver. The gripman threw off his grip and set the brake, but it was too late. The car, crashing into the side of the hearse, overturned it. The glass sides of the hearse were shattered and the coffin was tossed into the air and fell into the street, rolling over twice and resting upon its side.

The crowd shivered, some women shrieked and three of them fainted. The coffin lay across the tracks and traffic ceased while the coffin was carried to the sidewalk, where it remained until, half an hour later, another hearse was secured and the funeral procession went on to the cemetery. The driver of the wrecked hearse, John Leiber of Hackensack Road, Hoboken, and the gripman, Thomas Reeves of 302 East Eighty-ninth Street, were arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Court. Both men were discharged when the circumstances were explained.

TO PUSH DEWEY ARCH PROJECT.

Special Efforts Will Be Made to Fulfill Mr. Gould's Conditions.

The officials of the Citizens' Committee for the Perpetuation of the Dewey Arch intend to make special efforts to fulfill the conditions under which Howard Gould, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, has offered $25,000. Mr. Gould said he was willing to be one of four men to subscribe $25,000 each, Dec. 31 next, provided that at that time the fund had reached $400,000.

A number of plans for raising money for the fund have been suggested, and some of them were discussed at the meeting of the Executive Committee held Monday evening. That which seemed to be regarded most favorably was for a canvass of every house in the residence sections of the city in an attempt to obtain a small subscription from each householder. This plan was not definitely decided upon, but it will be considered again at the meeting of the Executive Committee next Monday. J. Edward Simmons, the Treasurer of the fund, is about to start on a trip to Florida. His place will be taken in his absence by James G. Cannon.

McCoy to be a Saloon Keeper.

"Kid" McCoy will be the next accession to the fraternity of pugilist saloon keepers in the Tenderloin section of Broadway. Under his legal name of Norman Selby he has leased the store at 1,432 Broadway, northeast corner of Fortieth Street. The lease went on record yesterday, and is made by Mary McMahon and others, executors, for a term of five years at an annual rental of $5,500. A mortgage for $5,300 made by Selby in favor of Jacob Ruppert, also filed yesterday, indicates the latter's interest in the venture.

Lawyer Ernest M. Welch Acquitted.

Ernest M. Welch was acquitted yesterday afternoon of the charge of subornation of perjury, for which he has been on trial for a week before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Welch was accused of suborning witnesses in a suit brought by Jacob Lacs against the Everard Brewing Company. The jury was out for three hours.

WOMEN TO BUY CLUBHOUSE.

Permanent Home for the Professional Woman's League.

The Professional Woman's League is to take the initiative and will be the first woman's club in the city to have a permanent home. It has arranged to purchase the two houses 220 and 222 West Forty-third Street, and will turn them into one commodious building. The club has now about 600 members, and is the largest woman's club in New York. It will have a restaurant in connection with the building, a gymnasium, baths, &c.

CATHEDRAL TRUSTEES MEET.

Model of the Choir Being Made—G. S. Bowdoin in the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine was held yesterday afternoon at the See House, in Lafayette Place. Dean Hoffman presided, in the absence of Bishop Potter, who is now completing his trip around the world.

A report was received showing progress on the eight sixty-foot granite monoliths for the chancel, which are being made in Maine, and on the model of the choir, or eastern end, of the cathedral, which is to be as large as a roomy chapel, and is to be on exhibition in May.

George S. Bowdoin was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. He was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. until Jan. 1 last, when he retired. He lives at Park Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street.

GAS "DRIP" BURNS IN STREET.

It Sets Fire to the Elevated Structure and Delays Trains.

The accidental igniting of a large quantity of spilled gas "drip" yesterday noon made a bright blaze at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

A tank wagon belonging to the Consolidated Gas Company and driven by John Mcmann of 728 East Twelfth Street ran into a Third Avenue car and was partly wrecked, a considerable quantity of the contents of the tank being spilled in the gutter. It was a combustible liquid, a product of petroleum, which condenses in the gas mains and has to be pumped out. While transferring this "drip" to another wagon it became ignited by a stray spark and burst into flame, a stream of the burning liquid flowing down East Twenty-seventh Street for some distance, the flames leaping to a considerable height.

The elevated structure caught fire, and the trains were blocked for a quarter of an hour. McMann, the driver, escaped injury only by his agility, but his horse was severely burned. Some one had turned in an alarm from Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and the flames were quickly put out by the Fire Department.

For Ships Built in Navy Yards.

A citizens' meeting to request Congress to enact a law which will enable the Secretary of the Navy to have some of the new warships constructed at navy yards will be held at Association Hall, Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening. Controller Coler will preside, and among those who will speak are A. Stewart Walsh, Naval Constructor Bowles, Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen; Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Francis H. Wilson, the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, James R. Howe, the Rev. John F. Carson, Judge Girard B. Van Wart, and Congressman Edmund H. Driggs.

Miller Before Bankruptcy Referee.

William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate operator, was before Referee in Bankruptcy Augustus Koehler, in the Federal Building, Brooklyn, yesterday, but decision on the merits of having Miller go on the stand to testify in the bankruptcy proceedings having been adjourned by United States Judge Thomas until Saturday, Miller was taken back to jail.

Dunlap & Co.

Spring Styles

will be introduced on

Saturday, March 3rd.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the United States.

CANADA, LONDON, PARIS, and NAPLES.

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN REVIEWED.

Company D Wins the Greene Trophy with a Full Membership.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene reviewed the Seventy-first Regiment last night at its armory, in Thirty-fourth Street. At the end of the review Gen. Greene presented to Company D, Capt. Linson, the trophy which goes to some one of the companies each year for getting the greatest number of recruits during the twelvemonth. Company D won it this year by virtue of having a complete company, 101 men.

The trophy was presented to the regiment by Gen. Greene three or four years ago. It is a bronze figure representing Sheridan on horseback in his famous ride at Winchester. Gen. Greene was entertained by the officers of the regiment after the ceremonies. Gov. Roosevelt will review the regiment at the armory March 13.

BLANKET DEPT.
Basement.

Fine quality Eastern Wool Blankets.

Double bed size, $3.00 & $4.75 per pair.

Single bed size, $3.25 per pair.

Crochet Quilts.

Double bed size, $1.00 & $1.25.

Single bed size, 90 cents & $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts,—satin finish,
Double bed size, $2.50.
Extra fine quality, $3.25.

25 dozen Silkoline Comfortables,—new designs and colors. $1.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway & 11th St.

Infants' Outfitting Dep't.

Wash Coats and Reefers,—made of Linen or Pique, 50 cents and $1.00 each; Formerly $1.00 to $5.00

Silk, or Silk-and-Wool Coats,—colors or white, $1.25, $2.50 and $3.50; Formerly $2.00 to $10.00

Percale and Gingham Dresses, 75 cents and $1.00; Formerly $1.00 to $3.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Friday Evening at 8:15. M'CH 2d.
A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR
Subject: "IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND" (Illustrated.) Thrilling story of his journey in Tibet. Capture by the Lamas. Imprisonment and ultimate release. Tickets, $1.50 and $1.00. On sale at Schuberth's. J. B. POND, Manager.

MENDELSSOHN HALL—TO-NIGHT.
ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON
"The Personality of Wild Animals"

5th Ave THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat. **MODJESKA** Assisted by John E. Kellerd. To-day, Mat., & Evg., MARY STUART. T'm'w Ev. Marie Antoinette, by C. Stewart

The name "ready-made" stamp it as beyond the pale, does it?

Then you haven't a speaking acquaintance with our kind—probably a bowing acquaintance, for not one in a thousand could tell that the wearer of our best overcoats didn't patronize the steepest-priced custom tailor.

Here's the latest:

A regulation driving coat of heavy drab box cloth, double-breasted; driving sleeve; silk-lined. Price $75.

Another quality $60; still another $35.

All kinds of overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
We fill orders by mail.

GLOVES WORTH ADVERTISING.

Ladies' Suede and Chamois Mousquetaire Gloves, sizes 5½ and 5¾ only, will close out at

25c. pair, were $1.25.

Ladies' light weight Glace Two-Clasp Gloves, in tan, grey, white and black, in all sizes, at

75c. pair, were $1.00.

Ladies' Dogskin Pique Two-Clasp Gloves, in tan, grey, pearl and white, all sizes,

95c. pair, worth $1.25.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Friendliest to sleep and silence" is "Nature's soft nurse," a good comfortable bed, which neither poppy nor mandragora can supply.

Cervantes tells us that it is one of the coin that purchases all things; the fire that warms, the drink that quenches, and the food that appeases hunger.

If there is one thing on which we have a point of pride, it is the quality and make of our mattresses. Fine hair, composed of the best black drawings, with snug encasements of extra quality ticking, make beds such as are fit for kings.

Furniture in our designs means originality without tawdriness, splendor without extravagance, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
SPORTSMEN'S SHOW
OPENS TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8 P. M.
WATER POLO, LIVE GAME PARK, AQUATIC SPORTS, LIVE GAME BIRDS, INDIAN CAMP, LIVE GAME FISH, CANOEISTS' CAMP.
EXHIBITS OF LAUNCHES, YACHTS, CANOES, ARMS, AMMUNITION, GOLF, FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUIDES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.
Special Features and Attractions.
ADMISSION . . . . 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. ROBERT HILLIARD in "The Littlest Girl" by R. H. Davis. HARDING & AH SID. A. L. GUILLE. FISHER & CARROLL. Carl Damann Troupe.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. Flo. Irwin & Co., 15, 25, 50c. PATRICE & CO. Ward & Curran, Colbys, Provo, Mov. Pic's, 30 others

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Marie Dressler 15, 25, 50c. Daisy Lovering & Co. Pete Baker, Patterson Bros., Mlle. Ani, Mov. Pic's, &c

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. EXTRA MAT. NEXT TUESDAY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATINEES TO-DAY & SAT. DAVID BELASCO'S Naughty Anthony
Monday, March 5 MADAME BUTTERFLY.
Monday, March 12, 75th Performance, SOUVENIRS—MAGNIFICENT SILK STOCKINGS.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA Big hit! Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MAM'SELLE AWKINS Mat. Prices. 50, 75, & $1.00 Including Josephine HALL.

SHERRY'S TO-MORROW AFT. 3 P. M. KATHARINE RUTH HEYMAN, Assisted by DAVID MANNES AND LEO SCHULZ. Reserved Seats at Schuberth's & Ullman's. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Knickerbocker. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinée To-day. When We Were Twenty-one.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Castle Sq. Op. Co. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. MAT. TO-DAY. Mon., March 5, FALKA. 700th time. SOUVENIRS. RIGOLETTO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25 & 50c. ROGERS BROS. IN WALL ST.

WARNING

To the Dry Goods Trade of the United States and Canada.

THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE having this day granted the Patents on our PULLEY BELTS and PULLEY STOCK COLLARS, under No. 32,301 and No. 644,557,

WE HEREBY WARN Retailers, Manufacturers and Wholesalers that to make or have in possession and offer for sale Belts, Collars or other articles made in imitation of the Koch Pulley ideas and construction, constitutes an infringement of our rights as owners of the patents.

OUR ATTORNEYS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED AND ARE PREPARED TO PROCEED AT ONCE AGAINST ANY VIOLATION OF OUR RIGHTS AS STATED.

NOTICE Our extensive manufacturing facilities enable us to deliver on short notice the Koch Pulley Belts and Koch Pulley Stock Collars. The concerns who have been handling imitations of our Belts and Collars will find the genuine incomparably superior both in value and style.

February 27, 1900.

S. Koch & Sons,

24 West 23d Street, New York.

Fulton St. and Elm Place, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE **GROSSMITH**
Fifth Humorous and Musical Recital This (Wednesday) Aft., at 3:15.
"The Trials of an Entertainer"
And Humorous and Musical Selections. Tickets $1.50 & $1; at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:15. Evenings, 8:20. BROTHER OFFICERS. Matinées, 2:15.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Last Week. Matinées To-day and Saturday. MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister. NEXT TUESDAY DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT JAMES K. HACKETT IN THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. Seats Ready Thursday.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SATURDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. "The Biggest Kind of a Hit."—Herald. Evgs., 7:40. Mats. To-day & Sat., 1:45. Charles Frohman's HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. $40,000 Production.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Thurs. aft., Mch. 1, at 3. De Pachmann IN Chopin. PRELUDES, MAZOURKAS and ETUDES. Res. seats $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. McCree & Thayers, Howard & Emerson, Etc. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. NEW YORK'S PALATIAL RESORT. Marguerite Cornille, Montgomery & Stone, the 8 Mascottes, Henri French, Maude Courtney, oths. Mat. Sat. Mar. 12—The Regatta Girl & Progress.

WALLACK'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO

SCHLEY MUSIC HALL, 34th St. & B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. WINE, WOMAN & SONG CO. & High-Class Vaudeville.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA AUTHORS' Reception in aid of the "Mary Fisher Home," Thursday afternoon, March 1. Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mr. Will Carleton, and others; music; tea served. Tickets $1, at the Waldorf news stand.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA SMALL BALL-room, Thursday evening, March 1. Reception to teachers and others in the various professions; no tickets required; recitation, music; contribution box at door; benefit of needy teacher.

The New York BROADWAY to TOKIO Broadway 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day and Sat. at 2. No Smoking at Matinées.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The great moral play. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU Mat To-day at 2:15. AUNT HANNAH A BIG HIT

Weber & Fields' Music Hall. B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY

Murray HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—LORD CHUMLEY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. SAT. To-night last time "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Thursday, Carl Wagner in "The Sunken Bell."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ANDREW MACK in THE LAST OF THE ROHANS 8:15 Sat. Mat.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. 10c. to All. Japanese Acrobats, Midget Horse. Trained Birds

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8—Mozart's opera, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, Susanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari.
Thurs. Evg., March 1, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth performance of the first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen — GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Susan Strong, Olitzka, Pevny, Moika-Kellogg, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Friedrichs, Muhlmann, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Evg., March 2, at 7:30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Ternina and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Aft., March 3, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., March 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti.
Sun. Evg., March 4, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Zélie de Lussan; MM. Van Rooy, Pringle, Meux, and Cornubert, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed for the last time this season. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., March 5, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Cornubert.
Tues. Evg., March 6, at 8—Special performances for the benefit of the Beth-El Sisterhood—LUCIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Campanari and Salignac. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, and $5.00.
Wed. Evg., March 7, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Dippel, Campanari, and Plancon.
Fri. Evg., March 9, at 8—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Mmes. Sembrich and Schumann-Heink; MM. Friedrichs, Bertram, and Dippel.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. ..... At 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2:15. To-day 2:15. The new society play in 4 acts by John Oliver Hobbes, with the full strength of Daniel Frohman's Stock Company. THE AMBASSADOR

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat. "A Genuine Lyceum Success." CHARLES FROHMAN'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY in their London Success, MY DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
Cast includes Seymour Hicks, Herbert Standing, Henry Kemble, J. L. Mackaye, Perd. Gottschalk, Fanny Brough, Margaret Robinson, and Ellaline Terriss.

BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Direction DANIEL FROHMAN.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM.
5 Thurs., at 11 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 8.
5 Fri., at 3 and 8:15, beginning Mch. 9.
"MANILA," "JAPAN," "PARIS," "GRAND CANON," "MOKI LAND."
Course Tickets, $4 and $3. NOW ON SALE. Single tickets, $1 and 75c., on sale Mon., Mch. 5.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

CASINO! PRINCESS CHIC! LAST 4 NGTS! Last Mat. Nxt Sat! Sun. Ngt—BYRON'S LIFE VIEWS—All seats 50c. Nxt. Wk. Closed for Rehearsals of "Casino Girl."

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Matinée Saturday only. (Wednesday Matinée omitted this week.) LAST WEEK of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A Romance of Athlone." Next Week—Tim Murphy in The Carpet Bagger.

Mildred and Rouclere to-night at 9. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR MARCH.
AT COOPER UNION. Tuesdays, 8 P. M.—WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, "Modern Racial Problems." No tickets required.
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART. Saturdays, 11 A. M.—WILLIAM HAYES WARD, "Art and Religion in the Primitive East." No tickets required.
AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Saturdays, 8 P. M.—"Metallurgy." Apply for tickets to Secretary of University.
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Lectures in German, Wednesdays, 4:30 P. M.; lectures in French, March 1, 8, 15, 3:30 P. M.; also a course of lectures by HENRI DE REGNIER, March 22, 26, 29, 4 P. M., March 24, 11:30 A. M.